The New-York Times.

VOL. XVIII.......NO. 5560. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 19, 1869. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

Progress of the Irish Church Bill in the House of Commons.

Proclaimed Appointment of the New French Cabinet.

Franco-Prussian Recognition of the Spanish Regency.

Russian Hostility to the Ecumenical Council.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Second Irish Church Debate in the Commons—Speeches of Mr. Disraeli, Mr. Gladstone and Others—The Government Telegraph Bill.

LONDON, Saturday, July 17.

The debate on the amended Irish Church bill was continued in the House of Commons until a late hour this morning. After the rejection of the amendment proposed by the Peers, Mr. DISRAELI took the floor and spoke at some length. He regretted the repudiation of the amendments adopted in the House of Lords. The Church was not the question at issue at the late elections. He thought the agreement of the Lords to read the bill a second time was an act of magnanimity, considering the great majority unfavorable to the measure, and this agreement was only given on the understanding that the House of Commons would consider the amendments adopted in a conciliatory spirit. He could not understand how the course the Government had taken could be reconciled to the expectations held out to the House of Lords.

Mr. GLADSTONE replied to these remarks, saying that the promise given to the House of Lords was, that amendments which could be approved would be respectfully considered, and he maintained that that pledge had not been violated. He had conceded much in deference to the Lords, and had fulfilled—more than fulfilled—all the pledges given. [Great cheering.] He was certain that if any harm had been done to the Church, it was by those who described the grievous and enervating effect disestablishment would have on the zeal and life of the religious community. If the Church was destitute of energy and vigor, the sooner they quitted it the better. He must make a solemn protest against these disheartening and degrading convictions, and express a humble and confident expectation, though time and trial intervene. The members of the Church will regard the day of the passage of this act the day of their religious regeneration.

Right Hon. GATHORNE HARDY then took the floor. He accepted the appeal made to posterity in regard to the beneficial effects of the bill. He supported Mr. DISRAELI's statements that JOHN BRIGHT had used threats of dissolution of the Parliament to keep the party together and coerce the House of Lords. He considered the Lords as a coördinate authority, and thought they had been treated in an unworthy manner.

Mr. BRIGHT denied that he had ever used threats of dissolution. His only reference to the subject was what might be the expression of popular opinion if the subject of concurrent endowment were referred to the nation. He regretted this unfounded charge which had been brought forward against him, but which the great majority of the House disbelieved.

After further debate a committee was appointed to draw up a report embodying the reasons for disagreement to the amendments proposed by the House of Lords.

The bill for the Government purchase of the telegraph lines of the Kingdom was read a second time. Adjourned.

What the Lords Will Do with the Amended Irish Church Bill.

LONDON, Saturday, July 17.

It is said that the House of Lords will give up their amendments to the Irish Church bill in regard to concurrent endowment and the Ulster grants, but will adhere to the amendments refusing to devote the surplus proceeds of the Church property "to the relief of unavoidable calamity and suffering," as proposed in the original preamble, and deferring the appropriation of the fund.

The Imprisoned Americans—Efforts for Their Release.

LONDON, Saturday, July 17.

Mr. BAGLEY, of the United States, had an interview yesterday with Earl GRANVILLE with reference to the release of American citizens now imprisoned on charges of Fenianism. He presented petitions signed by members of the American Congress and the British Parliament, urging the discharge of such prisoners.

FRANCE.

The New Ministry.

PARIS, Sunday, July 18.

The *Journal Officiel de l'Empire* to-day publishes a decree of the Emperor containing the following appointments to the Ministry:

Minister of the Interior—DE FORCADE LA ROQUETTE.
Minister of Justice—DUVERGIER.
Minister of Foreign Affairs—AUVERGNE.
Minister of Finance—PIERRE MAGNE.
Minister of Commerce—ALFRED LEROUX.
Minister of Public Works—GRESSIER.
Minister of Marine—Admiral GENOUILLY.
Minister of War—Marshal NIEL.
Minister of Public Instruction—BOURBEAU.
Minister President of the Council of State—CHASSELOUP.

The Cambria Wins the International Ocean Race.

HAVRE, Saturday, July 17.

The International Ocean Regatta, from Cherbourg, 200 miles to sea and back, took place yesterday and to-day. The yachts entered were the *Guniscere*, *Aline*, *Cambria*, *Julia*, *Diane*, *Mystere*, *Ondalle* and *Sylvia*. They all started at 11 o'clock on Thursday, the schooner *Cambria*, 188 tons, returning to the starting point first, closely followed by the cutter *Julia*, 109 tons. The *Cambria* won the race by only three seconds. Time, forty six hours. The race was a remarkably fine one. There was no time allowance, all yachts entering on an equal footing.

SPAIN.

Recognition of the Regency—Adjournment of the Cortes.

MADRID, Saturday, July 17.

The Governments of France and Prussia have recognized the Spanish Regency.

The session of the Constituent Cortes has been suspended until October. Previous to the adjournment the Cortes appointed a commission to supervise the affairs of the country during the intermission.

Arrests—Troubles in View—Carlist Intrigues.

MADRID, Saturday, July 17.

Two commissioned officers and three Sergeants of the garrison of Valladolid, and several volunteers of that city have been arrested. They are charged with being engaged in a Carlist intrigue.

A rumor is current that Don CARLOS is on the frontier.

There has lately been an unusual number of fires in Madrid, the origin of which has been traced to incendiaries. The civil and military authorities have redoubled their vigilance.

PORTUGAL.

Interview Between the King and the American Minister.

LISBON, Saturday, July 17.

Hon. SAMUEL SHELLABARGER yesterday had a special audience with the King, and presented his credentials as Minister of the United States.

AUSTRIA.

The Imperial and Hungarian Reichsraths Delegations—Audience with the Emperor.

VIENNA, Saturday, July 17.

The Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH gave an audience, to-day, to the delegations of the Imperial and the Hungarian Reichsraths. In reply to M. DE MAJLATH, President of the Hungarian delegation, he said he had been called to exercise equal influence over the common affairs of the Empire and Kingdom. Guided by wise moderation and good feelings, he had created the delegations, and they would be aided with all the influence of the monarchy in their labors for the consolidation of peace and public confidence.

The Emperor then addressed Prince AUERSPERG, President of the delegation of the Imperial Reichsrath, and assured him that sincere coöperation with the Hungarian delegation was the surest guarantee for the maintenance of internal and external peace.

PRUSSIA.

The Dusseldorf Riots—Sentence of Deputy Mende.

BERLIN, Saturday, July 17.

Deputy MENDE has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment, and three workmen to three months' imprisonment, for complicity in the Dusseldorf riots.

RUSSIA.

The Ecumenical Council—The Attendance of Russian Bishops Prohibited.

ST. PETERSBURG, Saturday, July 17.

The Czar forbids the attendance of the Russian Bishops at the Ecumenical Council.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

The Formal Opening—Official Announcement.

PARIS, Saturday, July 17.

M. LESSEPS officially announces that the ceremony of the opening of the Suez Canal will take place on the 17th of next November.

PARAGUAY.

The Victory of the Allies Confirmed—A Treaty Concluded.

LONDON, Saturday, July 17.

Advices from Rio Janeiro to the 20th ult. have been received and fully confirm the reported victory of the allies over LOPEZ. The Paraguayans lost 500 killed and wounded, and 300 prisoners and twelve guns. A treaty establishing a provisional government for Paraguay had been concluded.

Advance of the Allies on Villa Rica—Deserting Consuls.

LONDON, Sunday, July 18.

Additional advices from Rio Janeiro represent that the Allied army in Paraguay, after their recent victory, advanced to Villa Rica, and at last accounts commanded all the approaches to the place.

President LOPEZ had declared the Consuls of France and Italy deserters.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Anti-Foreign Proclamation—Imminence of Another Taeping Rebellion.

HONG KONG, Thursday, June 24,
via LONDON, Saturday, July 17.

A proclamation denouncing foreigners has been extensively posted in the towns and villages on the Yangtsee River by the agents of a secret society.

A conspiracy has been discovered at Foo-Chow, having for its object the opening of another Taeping rebellion. It is rumored that over 50,000 men are connected with the movement.

Advices from Yokohama to the 16th of June have been received. The naval and military forces of the Mikado had commenced an attack on the rebels at Hokodadi. The result of the battle was not known.

CUBA.

Rifles for the Volunteers.

HAVANA, Sunday, July 18.

Several thousand Remington rifles were shipped from this port yesterday to Sagua la Grande, Remedios and Neuvitas to arm the volunteers about to take the field against the rebels.

Arrival of Steamers—More Rich Estates Embargoed—Sickness Increasing Among the Troops on Both Sides.

HAVANA, Saturday, July 17.

An English war-ship has arrived here from Nassau. The steamship *Louisiana*, of the Havana and St. Nazaire line, arrived here this morning.

The estates of MIGUEL DOMINGO and ALDAMA have been embargoed.

Sickness is increasing in the ranks of the Spanish and rebel forces, and the mortality is frightful. It is estimated that the deaths amount to fifteen per cent. monthly of the men in the field on both sides. The Spanish troops are afflicted most with vomito, while the insurgents suffer from cholera and diarrhœa, caused especially by want and exposure. When the hot and rainy seasons are past the volunteers will go into active service in the field, and reinforcements will arrive from Spain.

Sailed, steamer *Liberty*, for Baltimore.

MEXICO.

Steamboat Accident on Lake Tezcoco—Narrow Escape of Juarez, Senor Romero, and Other Prominent Men—A New Telegraph Line.

HAVANA, Saturday, July 17.

The mail steamer arrived here to-day from Vera Cruz, bringing dates from the City of Mexico to the 11th inst. On the 10th inst., while President JUAREZ and his Cabinet, and other persons, to the number of forty, were enjoying a sail on Lake Tescoco, near the City of Mexico, the boiler of the steamer which was bearing them exploded. All on board were miraculously saved, Señor ROMERO, recently Mexican Minister to Washington, who was in the engine-room at the time of the explosion, was thrown into the water, but saved himself by swimming.

The Congressional elections were peaceably conducted throughout the country. The national census, just concluded, shows that the Mexican Republic has a total population of 9,000,000.

A contract with CAMPBELL & Co. for a telegraph line between Mexico and Toluca, has been signed. Work on the railroad from Puebla to Mexico has been commenced.

Forgery at Chittenango, N. Y.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sunday, July 18.

A bold and successful forgery perpetrated by Rev. Mr. MITCHELL, a Methodist clergyman at Chittenango, Madison County, has been discovered. He forged the name of ROBERT STEWART, President of the National Bank of Chittenango to a draft for $5,000, payable to the order of Rev. Mr. GREENLEAF, a Methodist Minister at Lee Centre. MITCHELL and GREENLEAF look alike, and the former deceived Mr. CARLTON, of New-York, the publisher, into identifying him as GREENLEAF, to whose order the draft was payable at the Fourth National Bank of New-York. MITCHELL got the money and invested it in Government securities. His resemblance to GREENLEAF led to his detection. He has restored $4,600 and effected his escape.

THE FRENCH CABLE.

A Heavy Gale and its Results—The Cable Cut and Buoyed at Sea.

SYDNEY, C. B., Sunday, July 18.

The French cable fleet engaged in the service of completing the laying of the ocean telegraph line from Brest to St. Pierre, Miquelon, experienced a heavy gale of wind, accompanied by thunder and lightning, on Friday evening.

The *William Corry*, which had finished the laying of her portion of the wire, found it too stormy to attempt the work of transferring the end remaining on board to the *Skandaria* ship freighted with the next portion. The men therefore buoyed it at sea, after which the entire squadron made for and put into Mira Bay, Cape Breton. This movement was absolutely necessary for the purpose of repairing a slight damage which had occurred to the "paying out" machinery fitted on board the *Chiltern*, which was occasioned by a partial collision between that vessel and another during Friday night.

Sir JAMES ANDERSON, accompanied by a friend, landed and came into Sidney overland, intending to proceed next morning, by way of Bras Der Lake, to Halifax and Boston.

Closing Proceedings of the International Convention of Young Men's Christian Associations.

PORTLAND, Me., Sunday, July 18.

At the Saturday session of the International Convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations, corresponding members from States were appointed, as follows: Rhode Island, E. R. Holden; Vermont, O. B. Douglass; Ohio, J. H. Cheever; Indiana, H. H. Judson; Maryland, Robert H. Williams; Michigan, Silas Farmer; Wisconsin, J. H. Cole; Colorado, John Armstrong; Pennsylvania, Thomas McCree, Jr.; Massachusetts, L. P. Rowland, Jr.; Connecticut, Newton Fuller; New-Hampshire, Charles W. Moore; New-Jersey, Wm. J. Carleton; Maine, B. Towle; New-York, John J. Plaitt; Illinois, H. H. Wood; Maine, W. O. Hiskey; Nebraska, Wm. R. Bentley; Iowa, the former member; Missouri, S. E. Greenwood; Kentucky, Mr. Wheat; Ontario, Wm. Anderson, Toronto; Quebec, J. R. Drogall, Montreal; Nova Scotia, James Farquahar, Halifax; and New-Brunswick, J. L. Clawson, St. John; Prince Edwards Island, R. W. Sprague, Charlottetown. They are to report quarterly.

Mr. Miller reported $5,400 subscribed to the general fund. Several hundred more were quickly pledged.

A delegate announced that the Catholics were educating colored priests to work among their race in the South, and gave $100 for a similar work. This aroused the enthusiasm of the Convention, and a considerable amount was raised for this purpose.

Indianapolis was the place decided upon for the next meeting.

The Committee on Credentials reported the number of delegates present 773; corresponding members, 57; total, 830.

The Convention closed after making arrangements for various meetings in different parts of the city to-day.

President Grant at Cape May, N. J.

CAPE MAY, N. J., Sunday, July 18.

The weather has been delightful here today. The city is crowded with visitors, the President and his family being the great objects of interest. The President reviewed the Philadelphia Gray Reserves this afternoon, at 7:20 o'clock, at their camp. The regiment had finished dress parade about ten minutes before his arrival, but were again formed in line, and the President and family passed down the line in carriages while the band played "Hail to the Chief." The President afterward complimented Colonel LATTA upon the fine appearance of his command. A national salute of twenty-one guns was fired upon the President's arrival. A large number of ladies and gentlemen witnessed the review, and much enthusiasm prevailed.

Movements of the Chicago Commercial Party—Shipment of Specie.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, July 17.

A steamer was to-day placed at the service of the Chicago commercial party, who visited the harbor fortifications and other places of interest in the vicinity of San Francisco. Generals ORD and DOUBLEDAY and many prominent citizens accompanied the excursionists, who appeared delighted with their trip. This afternoon they are visiting the suburbs and residences of our principal citizens.

The steamer *Panama* sailed to-day for Panama with $286,000 in treasure, of which $86,000 is for England, $180,000 for France, $10,000 for La Union and $10,000 for Panama. She carried merchandise for New-York valued at $143,000, including 600,000 pounds of wool.

Boiler Explosion at Port Jervis, N. Y.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Sunday, July 18.

This afternoon the boiler of locomotive No. 294, while standing in front of the engine-house exploded with terrific force, tearing away portions of the roof of the building and scattering the doors and windows. The dome of the engine, weighing several hundred pounds, was thrown two hundred feet in the air, landing in front of a hotel. No persons were injured. DECKER, the fireman, had just stepped off his engine.

Movements of Generals Sherman and Sheridan.

BOSTON, Mass., Sunday, July 18.

General SHERMAN and his daughter are at the Tremont House, in this city. It is understood that he will be present at the Dartmouth College commencement, this week.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sunday, July 18.

Lieutenant-General SHERIDAN and staff arrived here to-day, and are the guests of L. P. MORTON.

Fire in Norwich, Conn.

NORWICH, Conn., Sunday, July 18.

A fire in Bath-street this evening partially burned E. S. OSGOOD'S and HENRY H. RATHBONE'S livery stables, and a tenement-house in the rear. The buildings were owned by the Norwich Horse Railroad Company. The loss was about $5,000, and is partially covered by insurance. The occupants lost heavily in stock and furniture.

Numerous Visitors at Long Branch—General Grant Expected.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sunday, July 18.

The arrivals at the various hotels at this place within the last forty-eight hours were 1,400 persons. President GRANT, who was expected yesterday, did not arrive, causing disappointment to the great number of persons who were expecting him. He will arrive to-morrow by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, and will stop at the Stetson House.

Hotel Burned in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sunday, July 18.

The New-England Hotel, in this city, was partially destroyed by fire last night. The loss was $25,000, on which there are the following insurances: Ætna, of Hartford, $10,200; Washington, of New-York, $5,000.

Annual Regatta on Lake Quinsagamond.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sunday, July 18.

The arrangements for the annual college regatta on Lake Quinsagamond for Friday, the 23d inst., are complete. The Yale crew has been under the charge of JOSHUA WARD, and is a fine crew. The race promises to be closely contested. In addition to the University Champion Race the Freshmen of Harvard and Yale will contend in a race with each other. The local four-oared boats will have a contest both in shell and lapstreak boats. The annual concert and ball will be given on Thursday evening. A base-ball match is promised for Friday morning. Visitors are already beginning to arrive in the city.

Destructive Fire in Windsor, Conn.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sunday, July 18.

A fire broke out in the barn of the Windsor Hotel, in Windsor, owned by Messrs. GRISWOLD & GILLETTE, about 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, which soon spread to the hotel. A steam fire engine was sent up by railroad from this city, but before the flames could be checked the hotel, the barn and three sheds, a barn near owned by CAKPEN BROTHERS, a store belonging to the estate of JAMES LOOMIS, and occupied for a post office and as a variety store by C. P. ELLSWORTH were consumed. In the hotel barn a horse was burned to death. The loss to the hotel proprietors is estimated at $18,000; insured $9,000 in Hartford and New-York offices. Mr. ELLSWORTH's loss in goods is $2,000; insured in the Ætna and Connecticut offices of Hartford, and in the Providence and Springfield Fire and Marine. The loss to the owners of the stone building and to CAKPEN BROTHERS is from $5,000 to $8,000.

Fire and Loss of Life in Scranton, Penn.

SCRANTON, Penn., Sunday, July 18.

The Paulis building, in the Fourth Ward of this city, was burned this morning. LINDLEY & PIERSON, market men, and JOSEPH NASH, hardware, were the occupants. The total loss is $7,000. SOLOMON CLARK who slept over Nash's store was burned to death.

Suicide in Utica, N. Y.

UTICA, N. Y., Saturday, July 18.

DAVID EVANS, of this city, aged 55 years, committed suicide to-day by taking strychnine. He leaves a wife and one son.

RUDY BURKE, a boy six years old, was drowned in the basin to-day.

Fatal Railroad Accident at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sunday, July 18.

A man, whose name was not ascertained, was killed by a special train on the Hudson River Railroad, just south of Tarrytown, this morning.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Metropolitan Aerostation—Ascension of the Monster Balloon—The Weather and Crops—Musical Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Saturday, July 3.

The first ascent of the monster balloon, the *North Pole*, the largest ever manufactured, took place on Sunday last from the Champ de Mars. I got over there shortly before 5 o'clock, the hour announced for its departure, but it was not until 7:15 that it was liberated from its stays. The cause of the delay was the discovery at the last moment that the sixty-four ropes which were to attach the car to the balloon had, through some unaccountable negligence, been forgotten in London. The inflation was concluded at 4, and but for this oversight it would have started on its voyage at the exact time fixed upon. To add to the embarrassments of the moment, some of the persons on whose aid the projectors of the expedition had counted deserted them, and they were compelled to make the best provision they could to repair these *contretemps* on the spot. To the credit of the spectators assembled within the inclosure be it said, that although this long delay tried their patience, they abandoned themselves to none of those disorders which, under similar circumstances in England, would have multiplied the difficulties of the perplexed aeronauts.

A bad beginning, however, often makes a good ending, and so it proved in the present case. Never was an ascent commenced under such unlucky auspices crowned with more satisfactory results. The evening, although not favorable for a long voyage, (the current of wind setting in toward the ocean,) was beautifully clear. Shortly after seven, the ropes which confined the balloon were cut, and it shot up with a rapidity which the voyagers describe as having produced almost a sensation of giddiness. There were nine persons in the car, viz., MM. GASTON TISSANDIER and DE FONVIELLE, the organizers of the expedition; M. L. SOUREL, Secretary of the Meteorological Society of France, who had charge of the physical observations; M. A. PARDIEU, *interne* of the Paris hospitals, who was intrusted with the physiological observations; M. ALBERT TISSANDIER, a draughtsman, whose duty it was to sketch all that was peculiar and picturesque in the forms and combinations of the clouds, and Messrs. MANGIN, MENUE, MOREAU and TOURNIER. M. YON, who had arrived expressly from London, where he directed the ascensions of the captive balloon, was to have conducted the present expedition, but at the last moment he declined to go, frightened probably by the insufficient character of the preparations, so that M. GASTON TISSANDIER was compelled to assume the duties of his position.

The account of the voyage given by this gentleman to the newspapers is confined to a few general details, all the more interesting and valuable portions of it being reserved for the report which is to be presented to the Academy of Sciences. After remaining up three or four hours and finding the winds still unfavorable, the travelers began to think of effecting their descent, which they successfully accomplished at a place called Aunean, in the Department of the Eure and Loire. There they occupied themselves until 1 o'clock in the morning in exhausting the balloon of its gas, which task finished, they laid themselves down to sleep against a haystack, and as soon as morning broke, set themselves to fold up and pack the silk, and conveyed it safely back to Paris. The general results of the ascent are thus briefly summed up in M. TISSANDIER's report: "The crew of the *North Pole*," he says, "are full of joy, and congratulate themselves on having conducted with so much ease through the air the largest balloon that has been constructed up to the present time; on having managed it without difficulty, if not without fatigue, and on having proved that large balloons offer none of the chimerical dangers that have always been attributed to them. They also have the advantage of affording accommodation to a large number of observers, who are thereby enabled to execute with facility the most varied experiments."

I regret to say that the object for which this ascent was made, that of completing the fund for M. GUSTAVE LAMBERT's projected expedition to the Arctic regions, has been but partially attained, the amount of the receipts for admission to the ground being much smaller than was anticipated. This was mainly owing to the fact that the Trocadero, which faces the Champ de Mars and commands a complete view of it, was not inclosed for the occasion. With such a magnificent sweep of gallery to the flat amphitheatre left free of charge to them, it was not likely that many would spend their francs for the privilege of passing several long hours of expectation on the level and sandy soil of the latter.

THE WEATHER—THE CROPS.

The prospects of the harvest throughout the continent constitute a matter of such vital interest to your readers at the other side that they naturally occupy a place in this letter. "It is an ill wind that blows nobody good," and the saw is likely to prove true in regard to this year's crops so far as American farmers are concerned. We are now at the end of June, and although we have enjoyed a few days' interval from rain, the weather continues so cold that many people are compelled to have fire in their apartments. I sat in the gardens of the Tuileries for a short time yesterday under a bright sun, and returned home frozen. Weather like this will not readily repair the injury done to the crops by the continued rains and cold which have prevailed for the last three weeks.

The month of May was one of the worst that agriculturists have witnessed here for over a period of fifty years. The cold was excessive, and vegetation was retarded by it. Still, provided that the month of June brought with it a reasonable degree of heat, no very serious consequences were anticipated. The first days of the month responded to the hopes of the agricultural community, and up to the 8th there was promise that all the evils caused by the prevalence of too low a temperature and too much rain would be repaired. Since then, however, we have had a renewal of the rain and cold, and for the last three weeks we might readily have imagined ourselves in the month of April. The accounts from all the northern departments bear evidence to the injurious consequences of the cold, and are very discouraging. The wheat is growing up thin and poor, and promises but a scanty yield. The cereals sown in the Spring are all backward, and up to the present time have not been much affected, but the continued wet has been favorable to the growth of weeds, which will interfere very much with their sound and healthy development. The vine has suffered in many places, and although recent accounts from the Medoc district are more favorable, it is a question whether the wines of this year will either be abundant or of good quality.

This condition of things is not confined to the northern departments of France, but prevails more or less over the whole of the continent. In many parts of Germany there have been heavy falls of snow. All sorts of absurd theories have been started to account for this unusual severity of temperature, but the only conclusion at which sensible people arrive at is the one usual under such circumstances—that the Heavens are unpropitious, and that we must only wait and pray for a more favorable state of things.

MUSICAL.

You may remember that by a Ministerial decree dated the 1st of August, 1867, a *concours* was opened at the Theatre Lyrique for the composition of a dramatic and musical work. A report has just been addressed to Marshal VAILLANT, Minister of the Imperial Household and the Beaux Arts, by the mixed jury charged with the difficult task of deciding between the merits of the poems and the partitions sent to this *concours*. After enumerating the five works to which it gives the preference, viz.: "Le Magnifique," one act; "Le Coupe et les Levres," five acts; "Fiesque," three acts; "La Vierge de Diane," one act, and "Roger," three acts, and analyzing the merits and demerits of each, it says of the first-named of these operas, "Le Magnifique," that, although a work of smaller dimensions than some of its rivals, it presents the wished-for and almost complete union of an original poem and a partition equally successful in their *ensemble*. It was after many performances, sometimes entire and sometimes partial, that, in the sitting of the 12th of June, after three days' careful examination, the majority of the votes united in favor of the opera "Le Magnifique." This work, independently of the peculiar qualities of the poem and of the music, could be produced on the stage without modification which from the object which the *concours* had in view, constituted another element of superiority. The contest which had just terminated, and the initiative of which was due to the Minister would be productive of happy results. A new composer would reach the stage without making those terrible efforts and encountering any of those difficulties which exhaust and sometimes discourage youthful talents, and the jury did not doubt that the other works which had been distinguished in this remarkable contest, and especially that entitled "La Coupe et les Levres," which, though it required remodeling, they deemed worthy of a high meed of praise, would also reach some of the lyrical theatres and meet there with well-merited success.

After repeated postponements the "Prophete" has been this week reproduced at the Opera with M. VILLARET and Mme. GUEYMARD in the principal *rôles*. I saw the work when it was first brought out here, with ROGER and Mme. VIARDOT in the same parts, and therefore I cannot be expected to be enthusiastic about the merits of a performance which will not admit even of comparison. M. VILLARET is too feeble an actor and singer for such a part as *John of Leyden*, and Mme. GUEYMARD, though possessing a fine organ, is dramatically almost as ineffective in VIARDOT's favorite *rôle*. The performance elicited but little applause, with the exception of the skating scene, which was executed by the skaters of the Alcazar, and created quite a *furore*. A French nobleman, the Viscount D'AGUADO, was so taken by it that he went behind the scenes to inquire of the performers, who, by-the-by, are English, if they would give him lessons, which, I need scarcely add, they willingly consented to do.

AUBER's new opera is nearly ready for rehearsal. It is expected that it will be brought out early in November.

Mme. CABEL is in such a state of health as to necessitate the indefinite postponement of her engagements. It is probable that she will not be able to appear again before the commencement of the Winter season.

RICHARD WAGNER has been admitted a member of the Society of French Composers. This will put an end to the difficulties by which he has been beset in trying to get his works represented on the French stage.

THEATRICAL.

The new drama of MM. BRISEBARRE and NUS, "Botany Bay," is being actively rehearsed, and will shortly be ready for representation. As its title indicates, it presents all the most striking episodes of convict life in the English penal colony, and the scenery is said to be a faithful reproduction of that of the region in which the principal portion of the plot is laid. Among the novelties to be introduced in it are a ballet of quite an original character, and some gymnastic and juggling performances by natives. M. GARAUD's new comedy is also being rehearsed, and will be put upon the boards in the course of the next fortnight.

The "Juif Polonais" is having an immense success at the Theatre de Cluny. Perhaps no more correct description can be given of it than that penned by the authors themselves—MM. ERCKMANN-CHATRIAN—in the preface which they have written for the piece, which has just been published: "The Juif Polonais," they say, "is a simple psychological study, written without any idea of its being adapted for the stage. It is to M. H. LAROCHELLE that we owe the great surprise and satisfaction of seeing ourselves on new ground. It was he who one day accidentally discovered the "Juif Polonais" and found it worthy of representation. It is to his discrimination, his talent for *mise en scene*, his sentiment of local color, and his energy, which drew actors, decorators and musicians along with him, that we owe a success which we were far from expecting." All this is quite true. The piece owes much of its attractiveness to the admirable taste and talent for combination of the director, but this should not detract from its intrinsic merits, which are of a high order.

The new four-act piece of MM. VILLERS and DE BEAULIEN is to be brought out to-morrow night at the Theatre Dejazet. It is entitled "Les Conteurs d' Histoires," and offers, it is said, some novel literary features. The music is by M. ORAY, and the piece holds out as an additional attraction the *débuts* of two provincial actresses, Mlle. ANTONIA VIAL and Mlle. RENCE D'ABZAC, of whom report speaks favorably.

At the Hippodrome, the latest novelty is the fool-hardy exhibition of one tight-rope dancer carrying another on his shoulders along a cord stretched at an elevation of about eighty feet from the ground. All such performances fall properly within the definition of insanity, and these that risk their lives so recklessly should be put under restraint.

PERSONAL.

Mr. WASHBURNE left Paris yesterday for Hombourg, where he is to remain until August. Colonel HOFFMAN will act as Chargé d'Affaires during his absence.

A good many Americans have quitted the French capital this week for Switzerland and Germany. The weather, however, continues so cold that there are but few inducements for traveling, unless, indeed, it be to get into a warmer region.

EUROPEAN TRAVEL.

Munich en Fete—Art—Sights of the City—The Public Monuments—Music for the Million—Quiet Scenes and Incidents.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MUNICH, Monday, May 31, 1869.

We reached Munich on the day of a *festa*; the church bells were ringing, the shops were closed, and the streets thronged with people, the quaint and picturesque costumes from the neighboring country villages relieving the sameness and lack of beauty which modern taste and the arbitrary dictates of Paris fashions have prescribed in place of the old national garments. The journey from Innsbruck, which lasted all day, was exceedingly interesting, the country beautiful, and all through the Tyrol we came upon passes immortalized by the gallantry of SPECHBACHER, HOFER and other noted peasant heroes in their grand struggle for independence. At the frontier station where we changed cars—the locomotive, by the way, having burnt peat, which seems to be a great product of the Valley of the Inn—stands the formidable fortress of Kuffstein, situated on a high isolated rock, with an inner rocky entrance, by which alone it is accessible. Everything needed for the garrison, provisions, stores, &c., are drawn up by cranes and pulleys. It is now used as a State prison. All along our route we follow very nearly the course of the green and rapid Inn, sometimes narrowed to a deep river, at others spreading over large rocky spaces in shallow pools, crossing from side to side according to the sinuosities of the valley, which abounded in rich grass plains and fine cattle. At Rosenheim—beautifully situated near the junction of the Inn with the Mangfall, and where there are large salt-pans, the vapor arising from which seems almost to cover the town as with a white vail—we took a branch road which followed for awhile the Valley of the Mangfall, and then crossing the Isar on an iron bridge, we were soon at the fine station of Munich.

Though one of the highest cities of Europe, Munich has little beauty of situation, being built upon the banks of the Isar, in the centre of a flat, extensive plain which has not even the merit of fertility to make up for its want of the picturesque. The city itself, however, is full of handsome stone buildings, the streets are wide, well paved and well lighted, and there are many public gardens and open squares, with an abundance of fine trees, among which the red blossoming horse-chestnuts are conspicuous. In the old town, with its great market-place, the houses are quaint enough, with frescoed fronts, projecting oriel windows at the corners and high slanting roofs, in which are three and four tiers of little dormer windows. The new picture gallery is an exceedingly well-arranged building, the exhibition rooms lighted from above, and not overcrowded with pictures, which are all modern and mostly original compositions, not copies of the old masters. The KAULBACHS, ROMBERGS and OVERBECKS are among the best specimens of those artists; and there is one room devoted to scenes from Greece—Athens, Corinth, Delos, Marathon, Salamis, &c.—painted with true inspiration. The Pinacothek, however, is the great gallery of Munich, and in some respects one of the finest in the world. The building is handsome and well adapted for the exhibition of the great works with which it is filled. The old German masters and the very complete Rubens collection are considered to form the most celebrated portion of the gallery—the Albert Durers, Crarrachs and Holbeins being abundant, while RUBENS fills the largest hall in the building with his naked women. The Flemish and Dutch masters are admirably represented by VAN DYKE, TENIERS, MIERIS, RUYSDAEL, WONDERMANS, with his inevitable white horse, and others, while the Spanish and Italian schools contribute some famous Murillos, with fine pictures by CLAUDE LORRAINE, some of his loveliest landscapes, by GUIDO, CARLO DOLCE, TITIAN, RAPHAEL, CORREGGIO, PERRIGINO, DOMENICHINO, &c. One of the most favorite subjects of some of these old masters seems to have been the biblical legend of Susannah and the Elders; and they have given scope to their imaginations by representing the shrinking Virgin and the eager Elders with every conceivable expression and in all possible attitudes. For broad portraitures of the undraped human form divine, however, RUBENS bears off the palm, his rear views being especially prominent and abundant. The Public Library is a grand building, adorned in front with statues of HOMER, ARISTOTLE, THUCYDIDES and HIPPOCRATES, with an exceedingly imposing staircase, and with over 800,000 volumes and 22,000 manuscripts—second only in extent to the great library of Paris. There is a Greek New Testament—all in capitals—of the Eighth Century, some papyrus church legends of the Ninth, and MSS codex of ALARIC the Second which dates from the Fifth, New Testament manuscripts of the Seventh and Eighth, and a manuscript copy of the Gospel in Latin, in capitals of gold, superbly bound in a plate of gold, richly embossed and studded with precious stones. The prayer book of ALBERT DURER, and LUTHER's Bible, with portraits of MELANCHTON and himself, are also preserved in this remarkable and interesting collection, which contains many admirable specimens of early art in the way of printing and binding. Some of the miniature decorations by Byzantine artists are exceedingly rich, with gorgeous bindings of carved ivory, set with jewels.

There are many public monuments in Munich, one of the most curious being the pillar in the old market-place erected by MAXIMILIAN of Bavaria, after a victory gained by him over the Protestant army in 1638, which bears this inscription:

> "Rem Regem Regiomen, Regionem Religionem,
> Conserva Bavaris Virgo Maria tuis."

Each corner has the figure of an angel conquering a viper, a basilisk, a lion, and a dragon—allegorical representations of pestilence, famine, war and heresy. In the Karolinenplatz stands a bronze obelisk over ninety feet high, made of captured cannon, and erected to the memory of the Bavarian contingent in NAPOLEON's Russian army, no less than 30,000 having fallen in that fearful campaign, where they were fighting, so says the inscription, "for the deliverance of their native land." (!)

THORWALDSEN's bronze statue of MAXIMILIAN, made out of cannon taken from the Turks in the Greek war, is in the Promenadenplatz, surrounded by four other statues, one of which is of the composer GLUCK. There are two or three triumphal arches, the most noticeable being an imitation—*cum longo intervallo*—of the superb arch of CONSTANTINE, at Rome; but the most prominent and elaborate of all these memorials is the Bavarian Hall of Fame, which is built on a bank rising from the flat plain, some little distance outside of the city. This is a Doric portico, encircling a colossal bronze statue, sixty-one feet high, with a pedestal twenty-eight feet in height, representing the Protectress of Bavaria, with a sword in one hand and a wreath in the other, the latter resting on the head of a huge lion. The view from the head, which is reached by an inside staircase, embraces the city and the surrounding country for many miles. The portico is filled with busts of Bavarians celebrated in war or peace, with figures of Victory, and reliefs representing the various arts and sciences.

In the evening I had an opportunity of hearing GUNGL's famous band, which ranks next to STRAUSS' at Vienna. They played, GUNGL himself leading, in one of the little public gardens called the West End Halle, where under the shady trees numerous tables were filled with men and women, drinking coffee, chocolate, the capital Bavarian beer, smoking and enjoying the beautiful music. The price of admission was a few kreutzers, while the bill for coffee, chocolate, beer and cake for our party of six amounted to just about forty cents! Munich, as with all the German cities, abounds in these reasonable and pleasant places of recreation, the garden life of the Germans, in which the women and children always share—being one of their most agreeable and rational characteristics. For over two hours we listened to good selections from the best masters, played in perfect time, and with a regard for the *pianos* as well as the *fortes* which was most satisfactory. Of course we had some of GUNGL's own compositions, waltzes and pot-pourris, full of life and movement, the true dancing music and perfectly given. It was a real pleasure, and all for a few cents, the number of spectators permitting the very moderate charge which is made.

The consumption of beer in Munich and throughout all Bavaria is something wonderful. It is emphatically the national beverage, employing something like six thousand establishments, which make over an hundred million gallons every year, and, though lightly taxed, the amount from this source paid into the Treasury is more than one-half of the entire revenue of this prosperous Kingdom. The banks of the Main produce good wines, but beer is the universal drink, given to the women, and to children from their earliest infancy almost, and drunkenness consequently is of rare occurrence.

The churches of Munich are numerous, and striking from their size. In the Jesuits' Church we heard some glorious music, the great masses of the old masters, PALESTRINA, PERGOLESE, and others, being admirably given. The Church of St. Boniface is the largest and most showy of the modern buildings, resembling in plan and decorations the gorgeous *San Paolo fuori lei mura* at Rome. The outside is mainly of red brick, but the inside has sixty-four gray marble columns, with carved white marble capitals, which are very beautiful; the pavement is of marble, and the roof of wood, painted blue with gold stars, the beams being carved and gilded. The walls are covered with frescoes by HESS and his pupils, representing all sorts of martyrdoms and events in the life of St. Boniface, ending with his violent death and burial. The Cathedral is a very large brick pile, with two dome-capped towers over three hundred feet high, with handsome colored glass windows, and in front of the high altar, an imposing monument in bronze of the Emperor LEWIS of Bavaria, with kneeling figures of Knights as large as life at each corner. In the Church of St. Anne large placards are hung up, announcing a sort of religious lots for the benefit and recreation of the fervent faithful. Each of the ninety numbers indicates a specific sin or peccadillo. No. 20, for instance, will go far toward delivering from purgatory the souls of sleepy-headed brothers and sisters who had given up too much of their lives to the embraces of Morpheus. No. 47 will be of like service to those who were eternally giggling and laughing in this world of woe; while for those who passed their lives in tears, no number and no relief is provided, as theirs, according to the Evangelist, was the happy lot. Five *Paters*, five *Aves* and one *Credo* are to be said each day for the number selected, which wins for the particular failing it indicates an indulgence for the lucky holder, and at the same time for any dear friend already in purgatory. In addition to this double-barreled game, sometimes described under the title of *port du bonheur éternel*, packs of cards are offered for sale, which in place of the familiar kings, queens, knaves and aces, have upon them various sins with appropriate prayers, and these may be used in the churches! The Roman Catholic Church has never been backward in making its members pay freely of this world's goods in return for the spiritual privilege it extends to them; but this St. Anne's method of raising the wind is an original idea, susceptible of enlargement to an indefinite extent, and promising great pecuniary results. The marvel is that in such a prosperous city resort should be had to such a questionable invention for collecting money; but the capital of Bavaria, and in fact the whole Kingdom, though making great advances in everything else, is still lamentably priest-ridden. And yet, Bavaria is the one among the Catholic Powers which has led off in opposition to the proposed Council of the Church at Rome, upon which Protestant Prussia, on the other hand, is believed to look with favor.

Although Munich, within the last thirty years, has more than doubled in extent, the new quarters being found outside the lines of the old walls, there seems to be no check to its continued advance, and new buildings are in progress on every side. The Ex-King, by his love of art and his taste for painting, sculpture and architecture, all of which he encouraged most liberally, attracted artists from all parts of the world to the city, which he has made in point of architectural embellishment and art-collections to rank with the great capitals of Europe. His son has followed the wise example of the father, and has already completed some of the finest improvements, while others are in contemplation to be entered upon and pushed forward as the finances of the Kingdom will permit.

The Maximilianstrasse, which was opened and extended during the reign of the present King, a grand street running from the theatre to a handsome bridge over the Isar, is much finer than the older Ludwigstrasse, with its magnificent Arch of Triumph at one end and the Hall of the Marshals at the other, in which are the bronze statues of TILLY, the great commander of the Thirty Years' War, and of Field Marshal Prince WREDE, the Bavarian General in the wars of NAPOLEON. The chief places of amusement in and around the city are the beer gardens, where beer is consumed in mighty quantities and waltzing is carried on, with very fair music, for hours together; for the Bavarians are a dancing as well as a beer-drinking race, and they excel in both. On the *festa* days these popular resorts are always well filled, and the mixture of uniforms with the curious costumes of the men and women from the neighborhood, makes altogether a gay scene. The shops are good and the cost of living moderate; so that, but for its reputation of being an unhealthy city, Munich might be a desirable residence for strangers. Its variable climate, however, makes it not so pleasant in a sanitary point of view, and in regard to morals it has an equally questionable, or unquestionable reputation.

We left Munich by railroad *via* Augsburg, crossing the Danube and traversing a route of no great interest till we approached Nuremberg; but of that quaint and most interesting city—the foremost of the grand old free towns of the Empire—I will write in another letter. K.

OBITUARY.

Laurent Clerc, the Instructor of Deaf Mutes.

LAURENT CLERC, for more than fifty years prominently identified with the cause of deaf-mute instruction, died at his residence in Hartford, Conn., yesterday, aged 83 years. He was a native of La Balme, near Lyons, France. A deaf mute himself from infancy, and a pupil of the Abbé SICARD, he came to Hartford in 1816, at the request of the late Mr. GALLAUDET, and became in 1817 a teacher in the American Asylum at Hartford, the first institution for deaf mutes established in this country. His ability, zeal and graces of character made him always respected and beloved. In 1858 he retired from active duty on a pension. The funeral services will take place on the afternoon of Wednesday next.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE LOST MANUSCRIPT. A Novel. By Gustav Freytag. Translated by Mrs. Malcolm. New-York: D. Appleton & Co., 1869.

It is difficult to say whether most people enjoy more the reading of that which is familiar or that which is strange to them. The fascinations of fairy tales, of Oriental legends, of mediæval romance and historical tradition, or even the nearer but still vague and imaginative atmosphere of ghost stories, haunted houses and uncanny apparitions in general yet hold their own pretty well, despite the growing power of the modern novel, which throws away this fanciful and shadowy sceptre of the unknown and rules the public with the rod of realism. The *newspaper* has so far revolutionized the popular mind that the people of to-day take an intense interest in what is going on about them. They like to read of the facts, to receive the ideas, to discuss the questions, to learn of the topics, of the time that now is. It is in obedience to this modern mental need that the writers of fiction have almost ceased to exhume the relics of bygone years, and now exercise their ingenuity in portraying the varying phases of the present world's life—which we all know well, and yet never tire of reading about.

In the later fictional literature of Germany, which is coming into notice throughout America by means of translations, for the most part fairly representative of the style and spirit of their originals, there is one fortunate element which assures success. This is a combination of the familiar and vital interests of the present time with scenes as strange and characters as curious to the American reader as the most grotesque creations of mediæval romance. Herman Schmid's *Habermeister*, with its pictures of Bavarian society; Hacklaender's *European Slave-life*, showing the dreadful servitude of conventionality which oppresses nearly all classes of German people; Auerbach's two powerful and vivid representations of life among the lowly and the lofty, *On the Heights* and *The Villa on the Rhine*—notable instances of this mingling of strange and familiar elements; and, not to mention others well worthy of remark, the novels of Gustav Freytag—these contemporary pictures are opening up to their American appreciators and students a series of fresher, more extended, more instructive and more interesting views of life than could ever be gained by the confinement of one's examinations either to the imaginative and historical pictures of the past or the too familiar scenes and oft-repeated phases of English and American society. The same great questions appear, of course; the same problems of religious, philosophical, social and material interest which exist and must show themselves in every community of civilized men and women, who think and feel something beyond the mere sustenance of life. But they are illustrated by social forms and customs, by habits of thought and of action, differing widely from our Anglo-American element; and, therefore, they are welcome. We are grateful to them for something we did not have before.

Freytag is by birth and training a gentleman, by education an accomplished scholar, by social experience a man of the world, enjoying the advantages of cultivated and distinguished connections, and by profession a journalist—editor of an important Leipsic journal, the *Border Messenger*, which commands a wide influence in the political and literary world of Germany. Few men could be found so well qualified in every way to depict the various developments and phenomena of the circles amid which he lives, observes and professionally discusses the evolutions of affairs. His great novel, *Soll und Haben*, ("Debit and Credit,") was devoted to the task of depicting the trials and triumphs of commercial life in Germany and the portrayal of the manner in which the mass of citizens, the middle classes, merchants, tradesmen, &c., grapple with the complications of their callings, and have as good a right to the lustrous pride of *honor*, as the knightliest warriors and proudest gentlemen of the land—a lesson much needed among the "Serene" noodles of German aristocracy, and enthusiastically received by the German people.

The *Lost Manuscript* just misses being a worthy compeer of its predecessor. For simplicity and depth of thought, sincerity of sentiment, clever conversation, vivid portraiture of German literary life, romantic elements of popular tradition, pleasantly used historic lore, keen insight into human nature and a remarkable atmosphere of truthfulness, the book is and will be a notable one. The story turns on the pursuit of a university Professor after a manuscript copy of Tacitus, the existence of which, among the concealed treasures of an ancient ruined monastery, he is led to suspect from finding some mysterious records in an old parchment catalogue, which he has hit upon amid the faded parchment manuscripts of the university library. It is a tale of the present day, but the glimpses of student-life and professional existence at the German universities; the patient, ingenious searchings in old buildings, castles, churches, caves; the accidental meeting of the learned man with the beautiful Ilse at her father's great country house and the entrance of human passion into his intellectual life; the small neighborhood feuds and loves of the little university town, whereby the Professor's companion and helper, Doctor Fritz, finds his own philological brain sadly disturbed by a sweet little woman; the entrance of the youthful Hereditary Prince into the University and the subsequent transfer of all the characters and interests of the book to the tempestuous teapot of the Serene Highness Court, with its intrigues and absurdities; the frequent intrusion of the *Lost Manuscript* mania, which has beset the brain and clouded the heart of the noble-minded Professor and his delightful wife; the discussions of liberal and ecclesiastical notions; the charming pictures of rural life—but the catalogue is too long to be completed—all these elements combine to make one of the most delightful books of the day. We are rather disposed to think the Court episode unnecessary, and its influence upon the course of the story fantastic and improbable, while the conclusion of the tale is utterly unsatisfactory—it "peters out," as miners say of a vein which gradually and without apparent cause grows thinner and thinner till it disappears.

Nevertheless, the *Lost Manuscript* is one of the cleverest and best of the recent translations from the German, and a book which every one desirous of pleasantly adding to his knowledge of the living world will read.

AGNES WENTWORTH. By E. Foxton. Philadelphia: Lippincott & Co.

There is a good deal of pretty and vivacious writing in this novel—a certain talkative style which it is not easy to describe exactly—a sort of euphuism (is that the word?) or mannerism which belongs in a very prevailing degree to New-England—the *shibboleth*, so to speak, of the Shawmut peninsula. It is disappointing to find that there is no story in it, to speak of, and not much genuine or natural feeling of any kind; but instead of it a number of what seem to be sententious affectatious airs and levities from beginning to end. We cannot begin to describe these; it could not be done. But here—we have a young man in the book, and he is resolved to go to the war. He tells his good little sister Agnes, in the easy, airy style of the others that he wants to take with him some book—"a Testament or something." Agnes runs accordingly and brings him her own little French Testament—not English, but French. "There are many of my marks in it," said she, "only dates though, and little flowers and arabesques and angels in the margin by the side of texts I was fond of." This is probably a touch of New-England nature; but we do not think it is exactly the right thing; any more than Walter's terribly hard way of standing straight up, in a military attitude—he is quite a lad—taking her face between his two hands, making a New-English speech about stern duty and then walking off "before she could answer him!" instead of kissing the child in a natural and brotherly manner, and saying, "Good-by, Sis," like any other person in the world. Rosamond, sister of Agnes, is a strangely keen and crotchety young lady, her style reminding us of some ladies who have written books and expressed decided opinions on the sciences and things in general. And even little child Agnes, the best of them, is nearly as bad. When, during a picnic, she is struck by lightning, in a very jagged style of language, and Vernon's paint-box is knocked over at the same time, she lies quiet for a while, and then coming to, asks wildly: "Is everybody safe?" Yes, everybody.

"Everything? the—the paints?" persisted Agnes, in a few minutes more. "They are consecrated now—the baptism of fire and the Holy Ghost. They must be kept holy. Oh, are they safe?"

Such is her style in a state of incoherency. Again, when they find the mark of the lightning on one of her fingers:

"The sign of the cross," murmured Agnes. "Whatever the lightning strikes is sacred. The scar of my mortal wound. I am raised from the dead. Those who rise from the dead must live for evermore the life of the angels of God."

She is brought round in this weird and Swedenborgian way and is soon as well as ever. The foregoing will give some idea of the peculiar manner and matter of this novel. We are sorry when we cannot love those books, meant, of course, to touch our finer and kindlier feelings. The fault may be our own, and our avocation may have had a sort of hardening effect, in making us less responsive than we should be. Others may find pleasure in these pages, and all must perceive that Lippincott has done his best to throw a soft-toned and genial coloring over them, highly suitable to such a theme.

LIFE OF JOHN BANIM. By Patrick Joseph Murray. New-York: D. & J. Sadlier & Co.

This is an interesting and at the same time a saddening biography of a man of genius, with powers only partially developed and paralyzed, nearly from the outset of his career, by weakness of constitution and physical disease, which left the last fourteen or fifteen years of his life of forty-four a comparative blank and a burden to himself and to others. John Banim, born in 1798, and his brother Michael, two years older, sons of a Kilkenny shopkeeper, were the authors of the "Tales of the O'Hara Family," a series of Irish stories which has had a large amount of popularity both in Ireland and elsewhere. John was the better educated of the two, and the more accomplished writer—the one who gave character to their literature, though Michael was also a man of lively fancy and of sufficient ability to imagine an affective story of Irish life and manners and then write it down. John was born delicate in constitution and of that lively, impulsive, passionate nature which is considered so peculiarly Celtic. He learned very quickly and carelessly at several Kilkenny schools, and also at the Kilkenny College, and fell early into the habit of "making out" little stories and writing them down. He turned away, naturally, from what was scholastic, in the direction of poetry and art, and spent some time at the Dublin Academy of the Fine Arts where he learned drawing and painting and intended to make these his profession. At the age of nineteen, he settled in Kilkenny as a drawing master, and there fell desperately in love with one of his pupils, a beautiful boarding-school girl who came up to his liveliest ideal of grace and loveliness. It the tumult of his feelings he forgot or exaggerated his slight means of support and had a violent quarrel with the lady's father, at the first interview. The young lady was removed from the school and died a few months subsequently in the country, of consumption. Poor Banim walked twenty-five miles to see her in her coffin, and was turned out of the death-room by her family. He lay in a barn, on wet straw, till the burial took place and rested beside the grave when all the rest were gone. He seems to have slept that night without shelter, for on his return home he was struck down with fever and lay for twelve months suffering from a spine complaint, which subsequently disabled him and shortened his life. Slowly recovering, Banim swerved from the fine arts into literature, and, marrying a young girl of Kilkenny, went with her, at the age of twenty-four, to London and began, with high hopes and an astonishing courage, to struggle for life in the literary lower world of that vast metropolis, writing at a cheap, incessant rate for some of the weekly journals and supplying one or two of the theatrical managers with strong melodramatic matter for afterpieces. His success in this way was wonderful, for he and his wife managed to live on his earnings, though he confesses that both of them had appetites rather too large for their resources. His literary manner, though not very polished, was racy and vigorous, and had too many of the indications of genius to be disparaged. His strength of feeling early urged him to the drama, and he worked out some passionate scenes from the well known old story of "Damon and Pythias." Richard Lalor Sheil interested himself in this matter, pruning and curtailing here and there, and the play was performed at Covent Garden in 1821, when the author was 23 years old—about a year before he went to London Macready, Kemble and Miss Foote played parts in "Damon and Pythias," the language and general sentiments of which give undeniable proof that the young writer was a man of genius.

In his twenty-seventh year, Banim, assisted by his brother, brought out the work by which he is best remembered, the "O'Hara Tales," published by Colburn. He was now famous; but his constitution was broken, partly by the old disease and partly by sedentary employment. In one of his letters he says the weather brings to him "a score of handsaws, chisels and corkscrews, working all at once on every inch of my thighs, legs, shins, feet and toes. I roar out from pain, and cannot restrain myself. The other night I was awake from lying down to rising, all the while in torture." He had some intermissions of these pains; but the disease, deep-seated, and killing his lower body, through his weakness of spine, never left him again. All the remainder of his life was colored by it; and in this respect his biography is one of the most melancholy in the world—his wife also being very nearly as much of an invalid as himself. He was forced to give up writing regularly; go to places in the country for his health, and then take up his residence in Boulogne, shattered to pieces, and scarcely able to move. Long before he was 30 he was a cripple. In 1832 a public appeal was made in his behalf in the English and Irish journals, and next year he went home to linger out the rest of his life in the city of his birth, Kilkenny. The Whig Government gave him the Queen's pension of £150 a year, and Lord Morpeth procured £40 a year in addition for his surviving child, a daughter. He lingered a few years longer, his lower extremities perishing first, and then the heart and lungs ceased their functions. He died in 1842, aged 44. His brother and colaborer, Michael, now 71, is Postmaster of Kilkenny.

In this book Mr. Murray has done his subject every justice; his memorial is a very genial one and full of Irish character. It contains several interesting Appendices, in which we find some of the scenes of "Damon and Pythias," and also those of "Sylla," another of Banim's dramatic pieces. But the most attractive of these supplements is his earliest publication, the poem of the "Celt's Paradise," written in the octosyllabic measure of the "Giaour," and in its freedom, force and intensity of feeling reminding the reader, in some places, of that passionate old fragment and glowing aerolite of the Byronic heavens. But Byron himself at that age—Banim was between 19 and 20—could not have written the "Celt's Paradise." Certainly there is nothing in "Oscar of Alva," "Loch-na-gar," or any other piece, that can at all come up to it. The fancy of Banim's poem is a very fine one, growing out of a popular legend of the West, that usually represents Ossian, the Pagan hero, in conversation or controversy with the missionary, St. Patrick. The old chief, instead of listening to the Saint's doctrine of a future world, asks for his harp and volunteers his own, describing the visit he once paid in his youth to the spirit land, where, mingling with the forms of old Fenian heroes and historical champions, he saw and fell in love with the beautiful maiden of his lifelong visions and regrets. The Saint does not try to stop him, and the rapturous bard has it all his own way. It is the old Celtic idea that runs through most Western literatures—the "Armida" of Tasso, Dante's "Beatrice," the British "Queen Mab," the "Faery Queen" of the Scottish, "Thomas of Ercildoune," &c. A number of notes accompany this poem of the "Celt's Paradise," and the volume contains a portrait of Banim's very dark and Oriental countenance, which strikes one as being somewhat at variance with the idea of his thoroughly Irish nature and feelings.

BRIEF NOTICES.

—*Ethelyn's Mistake.* By Mrs. Mary J. Holmes. (New-York: G. W. Carleton.) A very pleasant story told in that very happy narrative style which makes all Mrs. Holmes' books so popular. It is the story of a high-bred and beautiful girl who marries into a very plain, unpolished family of respectable people, and has her feelings greatly shocked and lacerated accordingly, till she quarrels at last with her loving but rather stern-mannered husband, and then goes away from his bed and board for five years, traveling with a lady over several parts of the old continent, and sustained by an innate strength of mind. Mrs. Holmes knows her own sex pretty well, and her way of ordering matters in this delicate case is a thing that no critic can have the hardihood to meddle with. Everything is conducted in the most ladylike and proper manner; and Ethelyn comes back in due time and falls through a great many phases of returning tenderness and harrowing emotion, till she finds herself a penitent, and then a forgiven woman in her twenty-third year, and still very beautiful, at the old home, among the old familiar faces and the plain old ways, which now contribute to her happiness instead of exasperating her as of old, when her temper was unsubdued. She never runs away again, or breaks out, or complains of the smell of beef and cabbage; and the close of the novel leaves a feeling of satisfaction on the minds of most readers—producing the best and happiest effects of romantic narrative.

—*The Quaker Partisans.* (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.) The *Quaker Partisans*, by the author of the *Scout*, is written in illustration of the historical fact that in our Revolutionary war a strong body of Philadelphia Quakers withdrew from their society, and taking up arms with the rest of the patriots, marched and fought with Washington and the other Continental Generals. It is a story of stirring incidents turning upon the actual movements of the war, and is told in an animated style of narrative which is very attractive. Its handsome illustrations will still further recommend it to the young people.

—*The Ghost Hunter.* By the O'Hara Family. (New-York: D. & J. Sadlier & Co.) This story and that of *Clough Fionn*, bound up with it, are from the pen of Michael, the survivor of the two Banims, who wrote under the style of the O'Hara Family, once so much spoken of in the literary world. Both were very observant of Irish character and very Irish in their nature; and though John was the stronger genius, he always had the greatest reliance upon the judgment and talents of his brother. This *Ghost Hunter* has been a popular book for the readers of the last generation, and we do not see why it should not be popular with those of the present. It is brought out in handsome style by the publishers.

CINCINNATI.

New Lines from the West to the Atlantic—The Commercial Revolution—Lines from the West to the South—Cincinnati Southern Road—Chesapeake and Ohio Road—Norfolk and Virginia.

The Beeches, Saturday, July 10, 1869.

There is about to be a revolution in the lines of internal trade, which is of interest not only to the interior, but to New-York and the whole country. Those who think New-York will always be the only great port for foreign trade may live to find that a great mistake. Revolutions of the most startling character have occurred in our time, and others still more startling may come hereafter. Indeed, they certainly will come. The greatest revolutions have occurred in the lines of commerce, and those been caused by changes on the lines of internal movements. We have only to recollect Palmyra, created by the caravan trade and destroyed when it ceased, ancient Phœnicia with the trade of the Mediterranean, the Cities of the Nile, and the ancient Rome, to be fully aware how uncertain is commercial greatness. The introduction of steam navigation and of railroads has made it more difficult to destroy commercial cities by the withdrawal of the lines of internal movement, but on the other hand, they have made it more easy to raise up rivals and to create new points of trade. The rapid growth of New-York began with the canals, and continued with the railroads, drawing the whole of Western New-York and Northern Ohio and New-England within its commercial grasp. The whole of this trade is natural and legitimate, and may, with care, be continued; but there is no such certainty in regard to that vast commerce which New-York has in the last fifteen years drawn from the whole West, and especially from the Northwest. There is no certainty about that, because there may be drawn shorter lines to good Atlantic ports, and in a milder climate, which is a great advantage to commerce. The shutting up of the lake ports and the canals during five months of the year is a disadvantage not to be got over. During that whole period the railroads of the interior may be carrying off the produce of the West to Southern ports. Some one will say, why have they not done it? Simply, because they have not had the railroads to do it with. Suppose the great interior West has got direct railroad lines to Southern ports, what is to be the effect of that? This is the problem which, I think, is worthy the serious attention of all those who have considered, notwithstanding the experience of the world, that the present outlets of commerce with the outward world are to remain permanent and increasing in magnitude. Perhaps they will, but neither experience nor reason teach that. To show a part of the contemplated changes, and the effects which may possibly flow from them, let me state some leading facts—I shall say nothing about St. Louis, which must inevitably be the great centre of all the Mississippi trade, but merely give you the present *status* commercially of the Ohio Valley and of the Northwestern States:

First—Take your map and you will see that Omaha (and, much more, all the ports below on the Mississippi) is hundreds of miles nearer the Southern ports than to New-York, and you must add to that the fact that the railroad lines southwardly are much cheaper and easier run than those to the East. I think, therefore, that the whole Mississippi Valley must trade mainly to Southern ports. It was the railroad lines which drew off that trade toward the East, but soon as the Southern railroads from the States on the Ohio and Mississippi are perfected, the products of all that region will resume their natural channel to the sea.

Secondly—Cincinnati and Louisville in the Ohio Valley are much nearer to Norfolk and Charleston than to New-York. In fact, Norfolk is only four hundred and seventy miles from Cincinnati, and Charleston but five hundred miles, on air lines; but you say, railroads don't go on straight lines. Certainly; but they are the test of what the real commercial distance is; and let me tell you—that a railroad line from Cincinnati to the Southern ports will not lose as much as your New-York and Erie line does, or your New-York Central does. Let me say further, that every point in the West will have shorter lines to the Southern ports—till you get within the basin of the lakes.

Thirdly—But it is not merely true that the Southern ports are nearest; but, it is still more true that every point in the interior of the South is yet nearer than to New-York. When you get fifty miles from the Southern coast interior, it will be impossible to supply the wants of the South as heretofore, from Northern Atlantic ports. There will be two transhipments and a greater distance. Neither New-York nor Boston can compete in manufactures with Cincinnati, unless you can manufacture cheaper; but you cannot do that, because Cincinnati has cheaper food and cheaper coal—and against that you cannot compete in any article of iron, wood or woolens. Besides all this, Cincinnati is full of skillful artisans, who are quite ready to enter the field on equal terms with any Northern manufacturers. Well, you will say, if all this is true, why have we not seen the effects of it long ago? Simply because there has literally been an embargo on all intercourse between Cincinnati and the Southern Atlantic, as much so, as if they had been foreign nations, and to this fact you are largely indebted to the late civil war. The South found more sympathizers in the East than it did in the West, because the West was literally cut off from the South, while New-York and Boston carried on an immense coasting trade with the South. If you will look into the reports on "Commerce and Navigation" published by the Government, (which, by the way, are the most valuable reports the Government gives us,) you will see something very curious and instructive on the "coasting trade." This coasting trade has been of immense value to New-York and Boston, and a large part of it is due to the fact that there was scarcely any intercourse between the South and the West. Do they eat Cincinnati hams and Ohio flour in the South? Certainly; but it goes round by Baltimore and New-York. They sell Troy stoves in Tennessee; do you think they will do that five years hence? Not a bit of it.

Fourthly—I do not remember to have seen even a paragraph in a New-York newspaper on the recent railroad movements in Cincinnati, and yet they are of great importance to New-York, as I have just shown. I will state a few facts for the information of those engaged in commerce: Cincinnati has just voted, almost unanimously, under an act of the Legislature, to make what is called the "Southern Road," and to borrow for that purpose $10,000,000, which will be amply sufficient. This is to be made by the city itself, acting through five trustees. Of course it cannot be made till full authority is given by the Legislatures of Kentucky and Tennessee. No difficulty is apprehended on this point; but in the meantime, (for the authority cannot be given till next Winter,) there will be no delay. The trustees have determined to commence the preliminary surveys immediately, and thus the time will be occupied in determining the best route, and in getting ready to commence work. This "Southern Road" is to go, as direct as the nature of the ground will permit, to a central point in East Tennessee, nominally Chattanooga, but substantially Knoxville, where it will connect with the whole system of Southern roads, making in all 4,000 miles in the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama. Suppose this all done—as in all known probability it will be—what is to be the result? The result will be that not one iota of the produce of the Ohio Valley will go to the South through the Atlantic ports. It would be not only a shorter line, but it would be one less transhipment to go direct through Cincinnati to the interior of the South. General Harrison, President of the Blue Ridge Railroad, gave me the prices of various article of produce and manufactures in the interior of South Carolina, and they were on the average double the prices in Cincinnati. I asked him why was this? He then gave the route the goods of the West had to traverse to get to the interior South, and it was this long route and transhipment which doubled the prices. Hence if this road is made, it is very apparent there will be a revolution in the routes and modes of transporting Western produce. Hence it is the people of Cincinnati (and with reason) expect great things from the Southern Road. But the revolution of which I speak will be far more extensive than what is indicated by this road. I hope to trace it out in all its branches for the Times; but in this letter will mention only one other work, which goes to effect the new movements. This is the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad of Virginia. This work has been finished several years to Covington, near the sources of James River, but the war interrupted the progress of that, as it did of other enterprises. Measures have been taken by which this great road will be completed down the Kanhawa to the mouth of Big Sandy. Hence a short road through Portsmouth will connect it with Cincinnati, and another, through the interior of Kentucky, with Lexington and Louisville. Now, you will observe that there is another road through the interior of Virginia, which not only brings Cincinnati nearer to the interior, but nearer to Norfolk, than any Eastern Atlantic port. But this is not all. It is seriously planned to continue the James River Canal (which, by the way, did more to save Richmond in the last year of the war than any other thing) to the Ohio—and it is entirely practicable to do so—and thus make by far the best water-outlet from the West to the Atlantic. So complete is the demonstration of its utility and profit, that this canal may be made, and not only may, but it is not too much to say, it probably will be. If Virginia wishes to rise again to the front rank of States, this is just the way she must take. Make the railroad and canal—welcome fairly all Northern skill, labor and capital which is willing to come, and Virginia will soon have four millions of people. Why not? She is still as large as New-York, and she can feed more people. Norfolk is one of the best harbors in the world; and there is coal, iron and salt in Virginia enough to sustain all the factories of the world. The song says, "Old Virginny never tire," and I confess to feel enough of sympathy with her people and destiny to wish she may not tire; but, face the facts of her condition honestly, and convert the new elements in her society into elements of prosperity and glory. Virginia has nearly died of politicians; but she can be revived and glorified by a return to common sense. Her great statesmen have nearly been her ruin. Abstract themes of politics never made or saved any people. Looking to dead statesmen for hope is like a Roman beggar looking to the ruins of the Coliseum for bread, and to the Pope and Cardinals for consolation.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

The Crops in Indiana.

From the Indianapolis Journal, July 12.

Although the harvest has not been completed, or at least no reports have been received of the wheat yield throughout the State, yet enough is known to make it quite certain that the fears entertained of the effects of the June rains have not been realized, and very probable that the average yield is as large as any ever made in the State. The frequent gales threw down a great deal of it, and in many sections we hear that it was badly tangled and damaged, but the loss from this source must be slight, as we hear no serious complaint, and what was saved out of the "overthrow" was as good as any ever known in the section. In the extreme North, where as yet the grain is hardly ripe for cutting, the indications are that it will be quite equal to what it has been found where the reaper has proved results beyond question. Although warm rains have fallen often since the harvest, we hear no complaints of "sprouting," though in some quarters apprehensions are felt that about one more rain will start it. However, unusual pains seem to have been taken to spread the shocks, dry and reset them, where any serious fears were felt. On the whole we may safely conclude that 1869 has given us one of the best, probably the very best, yields of wheat ever produced in the State.

The Great Fires in Horry District, S. C.

We published some days since an account from the Charleston papers of the great conflagrations in Horry District, S. C. The Horry *News*, of the 9th inst., gives the following particulars:

"We learn that a fire broke out beyond Crab Tree Swamp on last Saturday, and burned up several thousand barrel staves and headings belonging to Messrs. Gurganus & Burroughs. A fire also broke out about the same time in Socastee neighborhood. The great fire in All Saints has abated. The scope of country burned in that fire was eighteen miles in length, and about twelve in breadth. The land over which it passed is literally destroyed. The bear and deer from that section are crowded in the swamp of the Waccamaw. Several deer were brought to this market last week that are supposed to have been destroyed in that fire. We have also heard of several bears that have crossed over on this side of the river. People should be very careful of fire this dry weather. We learn that the fires mentioned resulted from carelessness, in cutting and taking bee trees."

The Claims of the Soldiers of 1812.—It appears that of the claims of the soldiers of the war of 1812, which were attempted to be provided for by the act of the last session, there were presented to the Adjutant-General's Office, before the 1st of July, the last day fixed for their reception, twenty-five hundred claims. The average amount of these claims is about $60. This will give to the claimants, out of the $50,009 appropriated, about thirty per cent. of their claims. The calculations necessary to be made to apportion the amounts will, it is thought, be concluded about the 1st of August. It is estimated that there are about one thousand persons who did not put in their claims in season to obtain the benefit of the act. Had these been put in the amount paid to each would have been but a very small proportion of the sum claimed.—*Albany Journal, July 15.*

MUSIC AT NAPLES.

Naples and its Surroundings—Our Professor of Music Sought and Found.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

Naples, Tuesday, April 20, 1869.

Who, on arriving in this strange old city, would imagine himself to be in a realm of music, or could believe this possible, if it were told him? The dilapidated Roman station is full of noises that rise up out of the dimly-lighted space like the sounds from some inferno, and as he emerges into the open air he is bewildered by the appeals of porters, cabmen, hotel-touters and omnibus conductors, each apparently striving to silence a congress of stentors addressing a mob of deaf men. When he of the strongest lungs has taken our traveler prisoner, the latter finds himself borne away amid an inconceivable rattling of wheels and cracking of whips, through streets crowded with people who shout and cry and gesticulate as if to drown the din of an earthquake's crashing shock. And, in his hotel, at last, he finds no secure retreat from the voices of the night, which in their turn shall be exceeded and silenced by the voices of the morrow; hawkers of every kind vociferate their wares, idle persons shout to one or another across immeasurable distances, hand-organs more monstrous and strident than any that persecuted America ever dreamed of, blend their tones with the lugubrious wails of hoarsely anathematized donkeys, which reply in that mingled squeak and roar that reminds you of a rickety wooden pump complaining to its groaning handle, and inexplicable yells of every description fill in the inharmonious groundwork of the great extempore.

Nor does this ever really end. The Italians seem to possess a faculty for sleeping at any time, and so they apparently never go to bed. Little shops of butcher or grocer stand wide open as you go home from the opera at a half an hour past midnight; the cafés are then filling up with handsome officers with uniforms, sabres and spurs complete, or young gentlemen of society whose round of calls is just finished, or who have been spending a tranquil evening in the mild company of Master Offenbach; the mighty *orgues à cylindre* are still rolling about the town; the hackmen are scarcely dozing on their stands; newsmen and venders of matches and cigar-holders are yet full of traffic; in the principal streets many people are strolling to and fro, smoking stilly and conversing loudly about nothing with the gestures of a tragedy; and in such a state as this you surely can never venture to predict that at a given moment an awful and unexpected clamor will not break out at your very elbow. Where else but in Naples could you wake up in the still small hours of morning to the jingle of the guitar and triangle, the waltz of the barrel-organ, or the unmeaning shout of the native who bellows for lack of better means wherewith to while away his tedious time? The very policemen, whom you will generally find to be both intelligent and useful, who keep the narrow ways so well that a "block" is next to impossible, and who will protect you honestly and heartily from the smallest swindle attempted by a rascally coachman, look upon noise as a thing no less natural, free and uncontrollable than the fresh breeze that the blue gulf sends up every morning throughout the city, and the hugest bellow passes unchallenged where the smallest infraction of a petty ordinance would be condignly collared at once.

And yet music has a dear home in this Babel of a Naples. The infant that has just escaped from its leading-strings or its four-wheeled walking basket tries to toddle in time to the tune of the organ; the little girls dance ecstatically, ragged and bare-footed though they be, as a strain of the polka you play makes its way from the piano in your *salon* to the street below; the boys tramp miles with the regiments that march and countermarch from one barrack to another; scores of excited people keep pace even with the swift step of the Bersaglieri, and almost break out into cheers when the song of the soldiery alternates with the wild double-quick of the buglers, playing in unison; and ever and anon, above the mingled clamor of the town, you shall surely hear a tuneful voice or a snatch from a native refrain, too popular and too deeply lost in the mystical Neapolitan dialect to have ever been dignified with paper and printing.

But it is not the musical nature of the people only which justifies me in applying to Naples the title of a real home of music; for here sprung to life and grew to perfection the modern school of Italian music—the school which best forms and trains the voice, which, when applied by wise masters to patient pupils, also imparts the greatest degree of passion that in our days is known, and which, alas! is the most easily carricatured and perverted, because it is the most natural, and, therefore, the readiest to the hand of the charlatan or the simpleton. Here the opera was originated, two hundred years ago, by Scarlatti, after whose great name follow such as those of Porpora, Pergolese, Sacchini, Jomelli, Paisiello, Zingarelli, Rossini, Bellini and Mercadante. Its Conservatory has in its day been held the finest in the world, and to-day, with Mercadante at its head, it may challenge competition with any other for its vocal training, its education in counterpoint and composition, and its instrumental *technique*, although it cannot boast such accessory advantages for the cultivation of classical works of the German school, either in its own performances by pupils, or in concerts by local artists, as the academies of Central Europe can afford. Many a famous opera has been tried for the first time upon the famous stage of San Carlo, which still retains its prestige and its critical habit, although nowadays a great artist is but rarely heard within its walls.

It is no detraction to Naples to say that little really fine music is to be heard there, because all through Italy you shall listen in vain for admirable performances in concert or opera. Even in the *salons* the best—or at any rate the most striking—music is given by foreigners. The fact is that Italy cannot hope to retain her most talented children at home when by leaving her they can obtain the richer rewards in money and in fame that the capitals of Central Europe, England and America offer so liberally and so constantly. And how many grades are reached by this draining away of the musically minded or musically educated, any one can judge for himself who has ever had an opportunity to observe how superficial and stupid are too many of the "professors" who make fortunes in the United States by charging exorbitant sums for teaching young people to ruin their unripe voices in persistent attempts to reproduce the songs and the style of the great singers who have only made a successful career by years of labor bestowed upon magnificent talents. The fable of the frog that would swell himself up to the measure of the ox displays an ample folly; but if the frog had tried his experiment under the advice of an ass, what then?

But the Conservatory of Naples, with its old foundation, its admirable direction and its strict *régime*, makes itself felt yet, affording, on the one hand, a nucleus for teachers and scholars, while on the other hand it keeps up the standard of education by only giving its diplomas to those who successfully pass most rigid examinations, and by, to a considerable extent, preventing the professional practice of such as have not earned thus their right to teach. So it happens that while Northern Italy has a few good teachers, and Florence has now but one—Vannucini, who is after all only a "finishing teacher"—in Naples there are many first-class masters, and the great difficulty seems to be in choosing the most desirable one, where each of half a score has his record to support him in the commendation of his instructors in the Conservatory, and the later praises of his pupils and his friends. And so it further happens that for vocal culture Naples still remains one of the few great schools of the world, although perhaps less famous and fashionable than some of less desert.

Such a business as it was, getting our little party of three fairly under way for a season of downright profitable study! Having placed ourselves in Naples for a matter of six months, or more, perhaps, if everything went to our minds, of course we couldn't help imbibing the musical atmosphere to that extent that we immediately reduced ourselves to the state of absolute tyros, tried to forget all that we had ever professed to know, and decided that we must be taught to sing like the best of them.

So we started off first in search of a piano, which was easily found. There are several good fabricants in Naples, but the best establishment is that founded by old Ferdinand Sievers, who has recently retired from it, having finished his professional labors by the preparation of a quarto volume upon the principles and practice of piano-forte making—a really elegant book, with some hundreds of cuts illustrating tools, models, sections, actions, and all sorts of other essentials, and with an evident acquaintance with the manufacture of other countries, the work of Steinway and Chickering being intelligently referred to, as well as that of Erard, Pleyel, or Broadwood. At the factory we hired a capital "short grand" for about 20 francs a month, and in a few hours four men brought it to us gently posed on the tops of their heads—a much simpler style of *portamento*, it must be confessed, than one generally sees at the Music Hall when an instrument is to be brought in there. And after two months of acquaintance we like our piano more and more, its only fault being a very high pitch, as it has a tendency to rise a shade above even the diapason of San Carlo, which quite overlooks the French standard. But the Italians are so fond of brilliant effects in piano music that the makers consider the players rather than the singers when they design their scales, and it requires some persistency to get one's piano lowered to a pitch no longer perilous for a voice that is only in training.

Now then for the master. Of course, Guercia, the Garcia of this conservatory, was by all odds the best, but then we were not sufficiently advanced to make it worth our while to employ him—we could neither fully appreciate his lessons nor remunerate ourselves for the high price we should have to pay for them. So whenever I met anybody who knew the ways of Naples, as I went to and fro in the city, I said "who is a really good teacher?" Then I set down his name and address, and to those who seemed most promising I wrote, suggesting the possible advantages that might flow from an early interview. So on several evenings our door was opened to admit a professional gentleman, with whom we exchanged ideas so far as our sixty-three Italian words allowed, who obligingly sang for us something to show his style, and who afterward invited us to exhibit our voices—a kind of sword-measuring preparatory to an anticipated encounter. Among these visitors there came, at the instance of the little old gentleman who gets two francs for tuning our piano, Sig. Mattei—a brother of the Mattei who wrote "*Non è ver*;" he was a very pleasant youth, and played some fantasias with an exquisite touch and method; but then he was only a pianist, which was not what we wanted. Then, too, there came Sig. Conti, an eminent teacher, under whose care a young Massachusetts tenor, Hayden by name, is ripening well; he seemed to understand his business very well, but he had pretty much exhausted his voice in teaching, and we wanted to be shown as well as told how to sing. Besides, on reflection, he found that he had not as many hours together as we needed, and, like a true Neapolitan, he thought it would be too much trouble to rearrange his pupils to bring the time right, although he admitted that he should like the lessons. So, after all, we had taken our trouble for nought. The next day after Signor Conti's call. I went despairingly into Ricordi's music shop. "Could they name anybody?" Well, that depended on what I wanted. I wanted not, I said, any particularly famous person, at a high price, but simply a good man, a graduate with credit of the Conservatory, intelligent and unpretending. A considerable requirement, but if I would like to meet a "*brave jeune homme*," who sang well himself, and wrote well, they would send him. Of course I bespoke the *brave jeune homme*, and went home.

After a night or two, the bell rang, and I opened the door to a figure who stood upon the dusky landing with two cards in his hand—mine and his own—and asked me if I were I. I said I was, and bade him enter. As we passed into the light of the parlor, I saw a young man of middle size, a little reserved in manner, but with a most open, interesting face, eyes as blue as the Mediterranean, and a profusion of light wavy hair. The beautiful precision of his accent indicated a Northern Italian, and his manners were those of one thoroughly accustomed to good company. After a little of the usual skirmishing in small-talk, we asked him to sing, and after a song or two, given in a manly and perfectly modulated tenor voice, I said to myself, "This must be our teacher." But how to arrange it? For he declined to propose any terms, and I hadn't the slightest idea of what to offer him. So I managed to make him understand that I would send him a proposition in writing, and he left us. Looking at his card after he was gone I read: "Francesco Paolo Tosti, Maestro di Canto." I liked the name, and the more I thought of its bearer the more I liked him. He was evidently quite young, but he understood his art—that was clear; and he had that fresh enthusiasm which in a good teacher is a real inspiration to the pupil. So I made a little calculation, put the result into an offer, and mailed it to his address. In two days I had an acceptance, and in two more we had begun our lessons.

And never could lessons have been more interesting or advantageous. We all went back to first principles, of course, following, according to our respective needs, the magnificent method of Guercia and the system for *basso centrale* of Bona—the former an absolutely exhaustive school, wherein no step is skipped; the latter only less artistic in that the successive exercises are wider apart, and conseqently require slower study and closer care on the instructor's part. Both are, I believe, unknown (certainly unused) in America, where a reprint of the latter, with its accompanying volume of twenty-four *vocalises*, would be invaluable to our bass singers, Concere's melodious studies being reserved to fill an intermediate place, relieving the voice after Bona's exercises before it is quite prepared to undertake his vocalizing songs, which are always long and often hard.

Thrice a week comes Master Tosti, and then there is a three hours season of real delight, although of real work. For he is so patient, so delicate, and so thoughtful, and yet so shrewd and wise, with a wonderful fund of humor, which helps to represent every bad trick so clearly and yet so ridiculously that we can only stand surprised that anybody could have been absurd enough to acquire such a habit. Yet he never goes too far, or causes us to feel that he is making fun of us, but only pointing out something which we too should enjoy laughing at. Not a professed player, his accompaniments are perfect, and when he does let us, as a reward for notable progress, try a song, his hands on the piano seem to make us sing as we never imagined we could. His strictness is inflexible, his censure gentle, and his praise, when it is given, well worth having, so manifest is his pleasure in being able to bestow it.

And he has a good right to be so remarkable a teacher and win so much praise as this—which happily he may never know—from one so hard to please as I. For I find that Signor Tosti stood high in his Conservatory days; that he received honor there when graduating as a singer, a violinist, and for composition; that he was the pupil in composition of Mercadante himself, whose secretary he was for two years, and with whom he now spends certain evenings of every week, as a valued, though youthful friend; that his violin was a gift to him from Prince Humbert as a special token of pleasure at his admirable playing before the Court some two or three years ago, and that among some of the best people in Naples he is welcome alike for his delightful music and his charming personal traits.

Were he to go to Paris, to London, or to America, fame and fortune would inevitably be his; but he prefers his native land and the friends with whom he has grown up. I cannot blame him for his firm love of this land of song and flowers, of brilliant skies and seas, but I do sometimes try to dazzle his eyes a little with the brightness of the Western Continent, and with the glitter of the successes that are ever waiting there to be won.

It is not to please him that I write so warmly, because if he should ever chance to see these paragraphs, I know that his modesty would deprecate such a parading of himself and his characteristics. Neither is it to advertise him, for he has no hours to spare, and his day often stretches from sunrise until long past midnight; but it is in the hope that this information and recommendation may be of value to somebody at home who has a voice worth cultivating, and who has the time, the taste and the means to cultivate it well. Such an one, feeling as so many of us have felt, little inclined to trust in the foreign teachers that come to us, whose pretensions are for the most part only equaled by their exorbitance,—desiring instruction somewhat less removed from the musical foundations of the Continent than even our own foreign-educated teachers can impart,—and yet hesitating to assume the responsibility of going to Europe and placing full dependence upon some master whose name, perhaps, alone is known, or whose method is vouched for only by *on dits*,—such an inquirer after genuine musical instruction, I say, may be glad to know that here in Naples he can find one who—except that he is not old—comes more nearly up to the standard of an ideal professor than could be easily imagined, and whose instruction is all the more valuable because it is unpretentious and unambitious of anything but a sterling acquirement, and a development which will endure, for the reason that it is symmetrically educed in harmony, and not at variance with the natural talents and the physical strength of the pupil.

I wish Signor Tosti every success, because I know he deserves it; but I wish still more that many of those beautiful voices which are to be heard in the parlors of Boston or New-York, and which, in all likelihood, will be either wasted or ruined, could have the advantage of his care and culture, as well on account of the greater joy and sympathy they would thereafter awaken, as for the sake of their own preservation and perfection.

WARD.

THE LAKE REGION

Central New-York—Seneca Lake—Beauties and Characteristics of the Vicinity—Geographical Position—Pennsylvania Coal—Shipment and Trans-shipment—The Lake and the Canals—Pleasant Pastimes—Sensible Summering.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

On Seneca Lake, Wednesday, July 14, 1869.

If there is a more delicious spot to be found on the outside of this particular planet than the lake region of Central New-York, I should like to see it—simply by way of curiosity, however, for I should be perfectly satisfied to stay where I am. Aside from the wild and romantic traditions of Indian days, wars, huntings, battles and massacres, the country itself is in every way interesting. The lake, some forty miles long and ranging only from two to five miles in width, lies quietly in the deep cleft it seems to have worn in these ancient Devonian Slates—"worn," I say, because the shores stand precipitous and abrupt, disclosing the foliated edges of the strata through which the waters have passed; and even yet the very decided Northern current of this river-like lake flows ceaselessly through its picturesque channel, until, as the Seneca River, made fuller and stronger by additions from Cayuga Lake, it joins the Oneida, and the two, forming the Oswego, pour their pure waters into the huge basin of Lake Ontario.

On every side of this beautiful sheet, the hills drain the superfluous torrents of the rains through natural water-courses to the lake below; and the hurrying streams in their never-ending impatience have cut deep glens through the rocks, so that at every mile, and often at still shorter distances, one comes upon gleaming waterfalls, making alive the quiet woods. And if one thinks it worth while to ascend any of these cool and fern-wreathed glens, he may find enough beauty and variety of rock and leaf and flower and sunshine shooting through the trees and sparkling over the merry waters—besides good healthy work and no mean exercise of nimbleness in slippery climbing. One of these water-courses, called Freer's Glen, is quite famous in all the country round. It is just back of the town of Watkins, at the head, or southern end, of the lake. How on earth any man was allowed to saddle this romantic region with the name of Watkins is more than I have been able to discover. I am inclined to think it is of a piece with the late stupid naval nomenclature, and has a Washington origin; for, while Watkins is the Post Office name, the railroad people call it Jefferson; decidedly more euphonious, to say the least.

The lake itself is rather a remarkable body of water. It is very deep—more than a thousand feet, in places; and, it is said, never gives up the body of any unfortunate who is drowned therein. It is, in the hottest days of Summer, so cold that bathing in it is a dangerous luxury, only to be dared, at this end of the lake, after a north wind has been blowing the less cool surface-water hitherward, and then only tolerably near shore, and for a very brief time. Its chill is very prolific of cramp. The water is generally as clear and brilliant as that of Lake George, giving with its exquisite reflections of sky and wooded shore an endless succession of beauty. Fine ice may be cut along the shore in Winter; but the narrow lake, although so well advanced in temperature toward the freezing point, never submits to the slavery of icy chains. The great depth and the narrowness of its channel keep it very sensitive to the play of the wind, and the slightest breeze puts its water in motion. A tolerable wind, drawing through the long line of hills on either side raises rollers which are to be regarded with great respect.

It seems very unromantic to descend from all these considerations of beauty and mere æsthetic delight to the gross details of practical affairs; but dim reminiscences of Lord Kames and his expoundings of the "elements of criticism" forbid that we should overlook the "beauty of utility."

The fact is, Seneca Lake is an important link in New-York's commercial chain. Coming hitherward from Newburg, on the Hudson, a few days ago, I had to wait a couple of hours for the western-bound express from Gotham, at a little station called Greycourt, where the Newburg branch of the Erie Railway joins the main road. While counting the hours, I had also the curiosity to count the trains which thundered by—freight, emigrant, live stock, passenger, express, accommodation (for those who want to stop, not for those who want to travel,)—and so on. Well, in the two hours, I counted eight. This seemed a large average, and I entered into a little investigation of the matter. I was told, (after much counting on the fingers and enumerations of "the Cincinnati," "the No. 12," &c.,) that every twenty-four hours that little station sees passing its doors about seventy-five freight trains, averaging twenty cars each, (*i. e.*, about 1,500 cars containing freight, live stock, produce, milk, coal, &c.,) and between twenty-five and thirty passenger trains. What an enormous traffic, and what constant care and vast expenditure it must require for the proper maintenance of a road under the pounding of such a succession of rolling, swaying, springing, hammering, twisting, thundering weights!

This great artery of traffic, the Erie Road, not only supplies a channel of circulation between the seaboard and the far distant Western States, but also has made possible a system of interior communication and exchange of products among the fertile slopes and subterranean riches of the two greatest and most powerful of all the States. Pennsylvania and New-York lie side by side; and yet, in passing from the boundary line in either direction, one soon comes to a country differing widely in geological phenomena, and consequently in essential characteristics and products, from those of the State he has left behind him. Just at the point where the line, of which Seneca Lake forms a part, crosses the New-York and Pennsylvania border, lies the town of Corning, one of the important railway stations and junctions of the Erie Road. Through this passes the Tioga or Blosburg Railroad, which taps the great Blosburg Coal Basin in the County of Tioga, Pennsylvania. There are several energetic companies at work, notably the Morris Run, the Fall Brook and the Bloss Companies, all of which ship their coal northward by their Tioga Road to Corning, easterly along the Erie Road to near Elmira, and again northward by the Northern Central Road to Seneca Lake. Here the cars are run out upon huge and high trestles, and the coal dumped into pockets or chutes, whence it is dropped into canal-boats, and in them towed by steam "down north" to Geneva, at the other end of this charming lake. There it enters the Seneca Canal, proceeds to the Erie Canal, and is then distributed East and West to its destinations. Some hundred thousand tons annually are used for various steam purposes on the New-York Central Road and at various points along its route. A great deal of it goes to Troy, where the GRISWOLDS, the BURDENS and the CORNINGS use it in their great iron manufactories. The salt works at Syracuse alone take some 200,000 tons yearly from the Morris Run Company. A great deal is transported West, even as far as beyond the Mississippi, along the line of the Pacific Railroad. This is the finer, smaller coal, and, as a general thing, the operations of these companies are really upon an enormous scale; although, not being in the line of the labors of the more southerly coalfields, which support so large a system of assembled companies, and which consequently come constantly under inspection and become the topic of public report, this more secluded traffic has grown to its present proportions very quickly. But the whole arrangement and conduct of it seems quite masterly in its simplicity, efficiency and perfectness of working.

I must not linger longer amid these scenes, which, whether regarded as regions of delightful natural beauty, or as a busy thoroughfare of commerce, offer very much of interest and enjoyment to a weary wanderer from the excitement of great Gotham. Were it permissible I could tell of the charming hospitalities I have received; of the tasteful abodes which the hand of refinement has placed here and there along these wooded banks; of clever, cultivated and thoroughly enjoyable people; of silent mornings under the pines, with book and paper; afternoon roughings and rambles among the water glens; and, after bathing and renovation, of merry dinners, followed by the quiet coffee and contemplative cigar on the long verandah that overlooks the lake; of the soft clicking of billiard balls in the evening, or genial groupings in the library, or long and delicious rows down on the lake, lingering past midnight under the deep shadows of the shore, or floating far out in the cool night breeze.

But it would never do. It is quite improper to speak of such things in public—when they really exist. If it were only imagination it might be written in a book; and were I clever enough to make all the good things I hear said, the book would delight many a reader, too. However, if I *had* been able to tell of all these pleasant pastimes, I think it would be allowed that they make far more agreeable and more sensible Summering than all the crowded "hops" and pretentious promenades of the watering-places.

J. R. H.

ICELAND.

Rumored Plan for the Annexation of the Island to the United States.

From the London Saturday Review.

Some years ago the Icelanders were officially declared to be "friends of the human race" in general, and therefore to be looked upon as neutrals in all warlike proceedings. It seems that an attempt is now likely to be made to induce them to become friends of the American race in particular, but whether the attempt will meet with success appears somewhat problematical. What is certain, however, is that "a report on the resources of Iceland and Greenland," dated 1868, has been compiled for the Government of the United States by Mr. BENJAMIN MILL PEIRCE, and that report appears to have been drawn up with the express view of throwing light on the subject of a proposed purchase of those dependencies from Denmark. It is very possible that Denmark may care for them as little as Russia cared for Alaska. But in the present case the wishes of the people whose allegiance it is proposed to transfer seem to deserve to be consulted. According to the author of the report, the Icelanders, who have long been complaining of the way in which Denmark neglects them, are looking hopefully forward to a union with America. The latter part of his assertion appears to be about as well founded as is his calculation that the island, which now yields a bare existence to some 70,000 souls, would, under American management, easily support a million. The report goes on to say that the acquisition of the island "is a question of vital magnitude" for the American nation, but that it is a question which can easily be solved, as the island is geographically "an insular dependency of the North American Continent."

The Icelanders themselves seem to know nothing of this intended transfer, but it can scarcely be carried into effect without their consent being first obtained. If Iceland were a mere province of Denmark, it might be arbitrarily dealt with by the Cabinet of Copenhagen, but it claims to be considered as a dependency with a Constitution and laws of its own. According to this theory the King of Denmark has very little more right to hand over Iceland to the United States than the Emperor of Austria would have to make a present of Hungary to Russia. As the leading facts relating to the constitutional history of Iceland are probably to be ranked among the things which are not generally known, it may be as well to say a few words about them.

The island was originally peopled from Norway and Great Britain in the latter half of the ninth century. The form of its government remained an aristocratic republic for nearly four hundred years after its first settlement. The hereditary chiefs—goöar held the sovereign power in the country, each in his own district—goðorð. This period of active freedom stamped the national life and character with the impress of a strongly-marked individuality, while the nature of the land and the mode of living gave birth to an administration founded on principles peculiar to Iceland alone. The individual temper and the political experiences of the people resulted in a code of laws emphatically Iceland's own—original, precise, laconic. The institutions of the people were their own, as were their tribunals and judicature; and, lastly, the representation of the people was of an exclusively Icelandic origin and organization, embodying in the assembled Diet all the supreme powers of the State. In 1262 the Icelanders made a convention with the King of Norway, by which they agreed to acknowledge him as their sovereign under certain conditions. It was thus that they spoke when they came to terms with him:

> "So long as you and your successors are true to us and to the stipulations herein agreed upon, we and our successors will be faithful to you. But if you, in the opinion of the best men, break faith with us, we are to be absolved from our promises."

The most important of the stipulations they made were that their public functionaries were to be Icelanders, chosen from the ancient families of the goöar, and that no Icelander was to be made amenable to the jurisdiction of a Norwegian Court of law. The treaty left them, so far as their own affairs were concerned, full enjoyment of the autonomy which they had exercised in the days of the Republic. This state of things lasted for 118 years. At the end of that time, in the year 1380, Denmark, Norway and Iceland became united under one Crown, but the Icelanders were very little affected by the change. In applying to them to take the oath of allegiance, their new Kings employed phrases which, in engaging to preserve the rights and privileges of the Icelanders intact, set forth their own relations to their Icelandic subjects with unmistakable clearness.

But in 1661 the Crown of Denmark, which had hitherto been elective, became hereditary. At the same time the constitutional privileges of the people were greatly curtailed. The consent of the Danish Estates was secured to the so-called Sovereignty act, one which gave the King absolute power, and a similar proceeding was carried out in Norway without difficulty. The next year orders were sent out to Iceland to convoke the representatives of the people, for the purpose of taking the oath of allegiance to Denmark. Accordingly the representatives met; but as the Royal Commissioner who was to receive the oath had not yet arrived, they passed a resolution embodying a petition to the King to be excused from going through what they considered an unconstitutional form. But the Commissioner soon afterward appeared, and hastily convoked a meeting of the Deputies at Bessastaðir, whence they all proceeded to the old Thingstead of Kópavog. The oath of allegiance was first taken, and then the Commissioners produced the Sovereignty act, and requested the members to sign it. As it was written in Danish, it proved unintelligible to the assembly; but when its purport had been discreetly explained to the Deputies, and they had been assured that the King was fully resolved to maintain their old privileges undisturbed, they consented to append their signatures to the document. But before doing so they made a solemn and explicit declaration that what they did was without prejudice to the ancient laws and rights of the island. At first no attempt was made to interfere with those rights, and twenty years later a Royal rescript, dated May 18, 1683, declared them to be still in full force, and refused to abrogate them, although the occasion was one which offered to an absolute ruler the strongest temptation to do away with them. Gradually, however, they began to be set at nought. Then came a long period in which, though still existing, they proved utterly inefficacious. For many years the power of Denmark in the island was absolute.

But the political agitation of 1830 did not leave even Iceland untouched, and the result was that the King of Denmark was obliged to allow the Estates of the island to be convened. At first the representatives of the people were nominated by the Crown, but this arrangement proved so unsatisfactory that it had to be abandoned. Then a meeting of the higher functionaries of the island was called at Reykjavik, with a view to their discussing drafts of laws, and settling various local matters. This, too, proved an abortive attempt, and at last the only plan which was in accordance with the ancient national traditions was resorted to by CHRISTIAN VIII. The old Althing was revived, after the lapse of more than forty years. On April 4, 1848, the King announced his desire to give a constitutional character to his monarchy. As soon as the news reached Iceland, the people petitioned that a special assembly might be convened for the purpose of discussing what form of constitution would be most suitable to the country. In reply to this the King promised that no change should be made in the old relations of Iceland to the rest of the monarchy until such an assembly as had been asked for had been convened, and allowed to debate in the island. A bill relating to the establishment of such an assembly was soon afterward laid before the Althing, and, after being considerably amended by that body, it received the royal assent, and passed into a law, on Sept. 28, 1849. The assembly was to meet in the course of the next year.

But in the Spring of 1850 the Icelanders learnt that the meeting was adjourned for another year on the ground that the Ministry had been unable to make all the necessary preparations. Accordingly it was not till the 4th of July, 1851, that the new Constituent Assembly met. A Danish man-of-war, with a detachment of soldiers on board, had been sent to the island, much to the surprise of the Deputies. But their astonishment became still greater when a ministerial scheme was submitted to them in which it was proposed to turn Iceland into a mere province of Denmark, abrogating its ancient priviliges, and putting an end to its old independent existence. The Committee before which the scheme was laid instantly rejected it, and drew up a report in which a strong protest was made against the breach of faith involved in proceedings of so arbitrary a nature. But when this report was given in by the Committee, the Royal Lieutenant called a special meeting of the representatives, and informed them that, as they had proceeded to illegal measures, he should put an end to the session. A great deal of indignation was naturally produced by this proceeding, and for a time there seemed likely to be much confusion in the isle; but it finally embodied itself in a peaceful protest against what had taken place, and a petition that the King would carry out the promises he had made in 1848.

Several years passed, and the Icelanders were still unable to obtain the rights which they claimed. At length a new scheme was drawn up at Copenhagen, and in 1867 it was laid before the Althing. Although more liberal than that which was suggested in 1851, yet it was in many points antagonistic to the wishes and hopes of the Icelanders. In spite of this, however, thanks to the tact and moderation of "the Deak of Iceland," JON SIGURÐSSON, and the honest and straightforward behavior of the Royal Lieutenant, an amicable settlement was at length arrived at, and the new Constitution was dispatched to Copenhagen, there to receive, as was fondly hoped, the Royal sanction. But again the hopes of the Icelanders were doomed to be disappointed. For some reason or other the proposed Constitution was set aside. Negotiations had once more to be begun afresh, and another new scheme had to be drawn up. This year it is to be laid before a recently-elected body of representatives of the people. Whether it will be accepted or refused will depend upon the nature of the proposals it contains. But unless it proves to be more liberal than its predecessor, it is not likely to be at all cordially received by the "still-vexed" islanders.

Still less is the plan of transferring them to the rule of the United States likely to commend itself to their untutored minds. Having protested vigorously, and without interruption, against the right of Denmark to treat Iceland as a mere province, one destitute of any independent political existence, they will probably cry out loudly against the idea that it may be bartered away at will by the authorities at Copenhagen. What the Americans would do with the island, if they purchased it, is not very clear. On the occasion of its being taken possession of by an erratic English Captain, the English Government hastened to disclaim any desire to retain their new acquisition. Perhaps the American Government may be just as free from any longing after so distant an outpost. It is "a far cry" from Reykjavik to New-York.

PRESIDENT SARMIENTO.

Political and Industrial Progress in the Argentine Republic.

From the London Spectator.

It is, we suppose, impossible to excite an interest here in Argentine affairs. Had the projects of 1808 succeeded—projects which now read like dreams, though we sent armies to carry them out—we should probably know as much of the valley of La Plata as of the valley of the Ganges; be as interested in news from Buenos Ayres as in intelligence from Bombay; have Generals among us decorated for victories over the Guaranis; and be reading with a mixture of curiosity and pride accounts of the laying of a second cable from Liverpool to Montevideo. It is an accident that we are not lords alike of Uruguay and Buenos Ayres. General WHITELOCKE, however, missed his spring; Sir S. AUCHMUTY's splendid conquest was flung away to secure the safe retreat of the defeated army; and the opportunity of establishing in South America a fourth branch of the English-speaking race, with territories as rich and as vast as those of the other three, was lost, never to be regained. At present, were it not that Argentine bonds happen, for alphabetical reasons, to be quoted at the top of the foreign list of the Stock Exchange, the mass of Englishmen uninterested in hides, wool, or horns would probably forget the Argentine Republic altogether. Not one political journal in London has, we believe, published even a summary of President SARMIENTO's first message, and certainly not one, not even the *Standard*, has thought of giving it *in extenso*. It is a remarkable utterance, too, by a remarkable man, delivered under very noteworthy circumstances. The territory of the Argentine Republic is, as far as we know, the only one in the world which attracts an important number of immigrants who neither speak English as their mother tongue, nor intend to acquire it—which may become a great State, but will not become in any respect Anglo-Saxon. The immigration has been rising of late till it exceeds 30,000 a year, and the President expects this year 45,000, almost the whole of whom, some Irishmen excepted, will be immigrants from Southern Europe. Italians in particular go nowhere else to settle, and their influence, it is said, is one of the many which are gradually solidifying and improving an administration whose first difficuly is the want of a population numerous enough and civilized enough to reduce the Indians, half-breeds and political fanatics of the interior to obedience and order. So warlike are the tribes, so vast are the distances, so ingrained are the jealousies of the races, religions, colors and civilizations in the Republic—not to speak of the quarrels between the States and the Central Power, and between Governors and Legislatures—that for fifty years the maintenance of regular order has been impossible, except through dictatorships supported solely by terror. Successive Governments have been so paralyzed by the physical difficulty of making themselves felt, of sending shocks, as it were, through non-conducting materials, that they have been forced to become tyrannies of a type elsewhere extinct in the world, tyrannies supported solely by their power of inflicting death or torture. So regular is this process, and apparently so inevitable, that the President, who has made a life-long study of Spanish America, declares in this message a secret doubt whether there is not something "innate, historical, traditional," in Spanish America tending to repeat there the forms of Asiatic civilization, whether large despotisms like those of the Aztec sovereigns, of the Incas, of Rosas, of Francia, are not the expression of some permanent and incurable drift in affairs,—one of the strangest little *aperçus* into the mind of a Republican ruler we ever remember to have read. He is battling himself, unless we misread him, against a sort of necessity which he nevertheless feels, for perpetually accreting power. However, the settlers who will establish the bonds now wanting to make the provinces cohere, who will first create opinion and then make it executive, are at last arriving; and, at the same time, the Republic has secured as its President the ablest Spanish-American alive, the one man among that group of Governors who appears to belong to the order of men who can found.

S. SARMIENTO goes at his work like an Indian Viceroy or an Australian Governor, rather than a Spanish party leader. He tells his Congress that the first necessity for the Republic is means of secure locomotion, that he must have more roads and more security along the roads, and that he is very glad members have had to come so far, and through such discomfort, because they have actually felt the evils he desires to remedy. Hampered as he is by the Paraguayan war, of which he speaks with great bitterness, though he goes on with it, he has, it is reported, during his six months' rule, already effected much in this direction; and the Central Railway from Buenos Ayers to Cordova, which opens up the mining provinces, will do more. Nothing bothers a highwayman like a locomotive at thirty miles an hour. Then the President is bringing the army into order. It has been the practice in Buenos Ayres to leave the soldier unpaid, a practice, says S. SARMIENTO, with an irrepressible sneer, "neither very chivalrous nor very honorable," an "injustice which never has long to wait for punishment," but he is remedying the evil, and doing "what he can, which is saying a great deal," to "restore to the soldiery regard for the Government and for the national institutions," unpaid persons in arms being apt to regard plunder and donatives as considerably more advantageous than either. Some sort of discipline seems to have been restored, the soldiers behaving well in Paraguay and in the far interior, where "a latent sense of insecurity" had almost dissolved society; and the President has further improved the public force by arming it with an American breechloader, which Indians, half-breeds and other disorderly persons cannot obtain, and which of itself, therefore, is an important element of order. Force thus restored to the State, the President set himself to restore the solvency of the Treasury, threatened not so much by the want of revenue, for the revenue has doubled in five years, as by the demoralization of the public services. Everybody was stealing, or bribing to escape taxes, or taking bribes for exemptions, and the President had to hit hard to restore decent order. He says, however, he has nearly done it—first, by an absolute determination that if the State promised anything the State should pay it; secondly, by showing no "consideration" for individuals; and thirdly, we believe, though he avoids saying this, by making it unsafe for officials to take bribes; and he believes, when the work is completely done, that is when the Treasury obtains the whole of the taxes levied from the people, the Republic will have enough for its wants and more, without any new taxation. That is a sanguine view, as the country is now passing through a period of severe financial distress, caused by the tendency of the people to postpone every enterprise to sheep-farming, which, at the present prices of wool, does not pay; but the restoration of security, and the opening up of the mining provinces by the railway, will give opportunity for new industries; contracts for a new port on a great scale at the railway terminus have been already signed; and the President is about to attack the grand obstacle to immigration, the preposterous distribution of the soil. Of all the evils which have retarded progress in Spanish America, perhaps the greatest is the tenure forced upon the Colonial Governments by the circumstances of the original conquest. The land was granted in vast blocks to men who intended to work their grants either through Indian serfs or imported slaves, and though slavery and serfage are alike extinct, the enormous estates worked by their aid are not. There are men in every Spanish-American State who own principalities they cannot people, and in the States of La Plata the system has been carried so far that "one individual owns land sufficient to make a kingdom," that the "thinly-inhabited section of the Republic is all owned, the immigrants cannot find a yard of land the acquisition of which is not exposed to the eventualities of purchase by private bargain," and "with an area of 900,000 square miles, and with a population of a million and a half of inhabitants, two-thirds of them know not where to fix their homes or where to go and find a settlement." The President has resolved that this system should end, and intends apparently to reclaim all the lands belonging to the subordinate States, or even those granted to individuals but not used—a strong but indispensable measure, in which he will be backed by the whole of the immigrant population.

All this looks like progress, but all this is in the President's judgment useless, unless the Republic can get rid of its permanent burden—the ignorance of the population—to which he ascribes every evil it has endured, the tyranny of ROSAS included. Two-thirds of the population, he says, know nothing, not even the laws they have to obey; and till this evil is corrected the people, says the President, are "not civilized." Hitherto the efforts made in this direction have been confined to setting up colleges in each province, whence issue every year "a privileged minority of fifteen hundred students, who leave the masses behind without improving them." S. SARMIENTO desires universal education; a desire for it has fortunately sprung up in the provinces, and hampered as he is by the war, he has still prepared bills which will, he believes, bring the means of education home to the body of the people. Of course, the President, like all fanatics of his kind, is a great deal too sanguine. He must find schoolmasters before he can establish schools, just as he must find honest tax-gatherers before he can fill his Treasury, and population before his new industries will succeed; but still, after all allowances, there is something to interest politicians in this spectacle of a Spanish-American, a quiet Doctor of Laws, standing up, down there at the bottom of the world, to see if, by the mere exercise of intelligence, he cannot change a population of Spanish owners, Italian peasants, wild Indians, and men who, he says, "must be described by some word between bandits and prairie savages," all dotted in little groups over territories which strain the imagination of geographers, and have, he says, "no bond but a few roads," into the peaceful citizens of an orderly and wealthy State, organized on civilized principles, and open to all the poverty-stricken among Catholic mankind,—doing it, too, with an obvious effort not to be too despotic, not to advance to fast, not to set up a dictatorship in the interests of civilization. Very likely he will fail, for be the cause what it may, whether, as the President seems to suspect, a perpetual contest between the principles of freedom and a necessity for individual government, or some mysterious lassitude in a race which, after conquering and settling a continent, seems unable to retain or even fill it, there is some deficiency of accumulating power in the Spanish-American mind, some tendency to stereotype society as it is stereotyped in Asia, which may baffle every effort, and render S. SARMIENTO's *régime* a mere speck in history, like the reign of a great Sultan or Shah. Still it is a great thing which is getting itself done, and, unless we are far mistaken, the man who is striving to do it, ever-philosophical and wordy as he is—he is "Doctor" through all his message—is great, too, and thoroughly deserves, if man ever deserved, to succeed in the impossible.

A PHENOMENON.—One of the most singular and perplexing phenomena on record was observed by several gentlemen in this city Saturday afternoon. The water in Oswego River suddenly fell about a foot below its present mark, and within ten minutes rose about the same distance above the point where it before stood and now stands. This was repeated two or three times. The phenomenon, of course, must have embraced a similar rise and fall along the entire course of the river and in Lake Ontario. Old inhabitants say that such a thing has been observed in this city before, but no satisfactory explanation has ever been rendered.—*Oswego Advertiser, July 12.*

Police Courts.

The Tombs—O'Brien, Alderman.

JUVENILE THIEF.

Edward Reilly, aged 16, residing in Brooklyn, was arrested on Saturday night at the Battery by Officer Shea, while in the act of stealing a gold watch, valued at $100, from the vest pocket of Robert Dunlap, of No. 26 Atlantic-street, Brooklyn. When arraigned before the Magistrate the accused was held for trial.

ROBBED BY A WOMAN.

On Saturday night James Molloy, of No. 680 Third-avenue, accompanied Mary Gibson to a house in Crosby-street, where he was robbed of a silver watch. Mary was subsequently arrested, and the Alderman committed her for trial at the Special Sessions.

Jefferson Market—Dodge, Justice.

MONEY LARCENIES.

During Saturday afternoon William Stetson and two other men entered the store of Frederick Norr, of No. 382 Bowery, when Stetson occupied the attention of the proprietor in conversation, while the others proceeded to rob the till of $19, with which they escaped. Stetson was arrested, after a sharp chase, and on his being arraigned before the Magistrate yesterday morning the prisoner was fully committed for trial.

Josephine Howard, (colored,) of No. 63 Thompson-street, caused the arrest of two colored men named George Valentine and Albert Granerson, on Saturday night, she accusing them of having cut open her dress pocket and stealing therefrom the sum of $22. Officer Hudson, of the Eighth Ward, arraigned his prisoners before the Magistrate yesterday, when they were remanded for trial at Special Sessions.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 17, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$10,000	U.S.5-20 C.,'62.	123⅛	100	Adams Express..	59¾
1,000	U.S.5-20 C.,'64.	121⅛	100	do.	60
46,000	U. S.5-20 C.,'65, new.	120⅛	100	do.	60¼
9,000	U.S.5-20C.,'65.	121⅛	115	do.	60¾
500	do.	121⅛	200	do.	61
2,000	U.S.5-20 C.,'67..c	120⅛	100	do.	61⅛
160,000	do.	120⅛	500	do...bet. call	61½
5,000	U.S.5s,10-40 R.	109⅛	200	Wells-Fargo..	22¼
5,000	U. S. 6s, Cur.	107⅛	350	do.	22½
15,000	Tenn.St. 6s, n.	55⅛	100	do...bet. call.	22¾
10,000	do.	55⅛	100	do.	22¼
25,000	do.	55⅛	100	do.	22⅛
30,000	do.	56	100	U. S. Ex.	73
2,000	N. C. St. 6s	46⅛	100	do.	73¾
1,000	N.C. St. 6s,new	46½	10	N. Y. Cen.	209¾
20,000	do.	46	263	do.	210
5,000	S. C. St. 6s, new	65	1100	do.	210⅛
25,000	Mo. State 6s.	88	360	do.	210¼
5,000	La. 6s.	68	100	do...s3	210¼
10,000	Ga. St. 6s.	83½	200	Clev. & Pitts.	107
1,000	Ga. St. 7s.	92	200	Hudson R.	182¼
1,000	N. Y.Cen. 6s,'87	90	200	do...c	182
5,000	do.	89½	100	do...b3	182
5,000	Cen. Pc. R. R. G. Bds.	98⅛	500	Lake S. & M.So.c	106⅛
6,000	Tol. & W. con. con. bds.	81½	700	do.	106⅛
9,000	Gt. West. 2d M.	78	30	do...bet. call	107
1,000	Mor.& Es.1st M	99	100	Ill. Cen.	144
1,000	Lake S. Div.Bs.	91	10	do...bet. call	146
1,000	C. & R. I. & P. R. R. 7s	93½	500	Chi. & N. W.	80⅛
1,000	Mil.& St. P.2d M	85	100	do.	80¼
1,000	C., C. & Ind. Cen. 1st M	84½	100	do...s60	80⅛
4,000	do.	84½	300	do...b3	80⅜
6,000	N. J. Cen., n. b.	100	60	do..bet. call..	81
1,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st M	101½	500	C. & N. W. Pf.	94⅛
500	W.U.T. 7s. bds.	87	9	do.	95⅛
24	Phenix Bank	110	1400	Chi. & R. I. R.	116
10	Imp. & Trad. Bk.	133	50	do.	116⅛
15	Cent. Nat. Bank.	111	200	do.	115⅞
14	Bank of Republic	120	100	do.	115⅝
700	West. U.T.	36	200	Mil. & St. P.	77⅛
100	Pacific Mail	81¾	100	Mil.& St.P.Pf.b30	87¼
100	Mariposa Pf.bet.c	15½	100	do...c	86⅛
100	Bruns. City L. Co	11	200	T., W & W.	74
25	A. M. U. Ex.	42	300	Ohio & Miss. R.	32
			100	do...b30	32⅛
			200	N. J. C. R.	100⅛
			300	do.	101
			100	Morris & Es. R.	88⅛
			300	H. & St. J. R.	127
			60	Dub. & S. C.	102

SECOND BOARD—12 M.

$25,000	U.S. 6s, '81, C.	120⅛	$12,000	U.S.5-20C.'65 n	120⅛
12,000	U. S.5-20 R.,'62.	121⅛	4,000	U.S. 5-20 C.,'67, c	120⅛
8,000	U.S.5-20C.'62.	123⅛			
1,000	U.S. 5-20C.'64	121⅛	20,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C. b3	110⅛
106,000	do.	121⅛			
101,000	U.S.5-20C.,'65	121⅛			

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	Tenn. St. 6s., n	56	100	U. S. Ex. bet. call	73½
1,000	N. C. St. 6s,n. c.	46½	300	New-York Cen.	212⅛
1,000	do.	46	500	Lake S. & M. S.c	106⅛
5,000	do.	45⅞	100	Chi. & N.W. Pf.	94⅛
10,000	do.	45¾	100	do.	94⅜
5,000	do.	45½	100	do.	94⅜
5,000	Chi., B. & Q. 8s.	108	100	do.	94⅛
2,000	Mor. & Es. 1st.	99	100	H. & St. Jos. R.	126
3,000	Col.,C.& Ind. C. 1st M	84	100	do.	125
			25	Panama R.	275
5,000	do.	84⅛	200	Ill. Cen. b10	144½
100	Pacific Mail.	81¾	100	do. b3	144⅛
200	do.	82	400	Mil. & St. P. R.	77
200	do.	82⅛	200	do.	77⅛
200	Adams Ex.	60⅛	200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	88
300	do. b30	60⅜	100	Del., L. & W. R.	112⅛
10	Wells-Fargo.	22	200	P., Ft. W. & Chi.	153⅛
100	Hudson R.	182⅛	100	Ohio & Miss.	32
300	do.	183⅛	8	Chic. & Alt.	155
300	do.	184	400	Chi. & R. I.	115⅛
100	do.	184⅛	200	do.	115⅞
100	do.	184⅛			

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

$10,000	Va. St. 6s, new	61⅛	100	Hud. R. c	182⅛
200	Cum. Coal Pf.	32	100	do.	182⅛
100	do.	32	100	L. Shore & M. S.	106⅛
200	West. U. T.	35½	200	do.	106⅛
100	do.	35½	200	Cleve. & Pitts.	107
100	do.	35⅛	200	do. b3	107
100	Pacific Mail	81¾	100	Chi. & N. W. c	80½
100	do. b3	81¾	100	do.	80⅜
200	N. Y. Cen.	211⅜	200	do.	80⅜
400	Reading	93⅜	100	Rock Island	115⅛
500	do.	93⅞	100	do.	115⅛

MONDAY, July 19—A. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, July 17, compare as follows with the previous week and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the Specie and Currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Increase in Loans	$1,583,547
Increase in Specie	758,538
Increase in other Legal Tenders	3,156,978
Increase in Deposits	5,234,462
Decrease in Circulation	99,508

	July 18, '68.	July 17, '69.	July 10, '69.
National Capital	$74,007,700	$73,914,907	$73,914,907
Local Capital	9,662,500	11,250,305	11,250,305
Total Capital	$83,670,200	$85,165,212	$85,165,212
Loans	282,915,490	257,008,089	255,424,542
Gold and G'ld Notes	20,399,031	31,025,450	30,266,912
Other Legal Tender	71,547,545	51,859,706	48,702,728
Deposits	228,130,749	188,431,701	183,197,239
Circulation	34,004,111	34,028,666	34,128,174
In Sub-Treasury	82,960,949	90,736,343	97,209,699

The Bank Statement published to-day exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in the point of lawful Money Security, to the previous statement. The Banks owed:

	July 10, '69.	July 17, '69.	July 18, '68.
On deposits	$183,197,239	$188,431,201	$228,130,749
Circulation	34,128,174	34,028,666	34,004,111
Total	$217,325,413	$222,459,867	$262,134,860
25 ₱ cent. would be	$54,331,353	$55,614,966	$65,533,715
They held:			
In Gold and Greenbacks	78,969,640	82,915,156	91,946,576
Excess	$24,638,287	$27,300,189	$26,412,861
Rate for Money	7 ₱ cent.	7 ₱ cent.	5 ₱ cent.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $4,936,743, against the total entries of $4,680,842 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,713,122, against $2,317,411 same week last year. The Export of Specie amounts to $1,762,546, against $2,094,138 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $2,437,101. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 3,963 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 4,221.

The Gold values of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, since Jan 1, 1869, are as follows, the figures being official to June 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house—the entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

January	$22,321,251	May	$24,168,103
February	23,944,525	June	27,481,204
March	33,021,622	July 10	4,176,212
April	31,536,364	July 17	4,936,743
Total since Jan. 1, 1869			$171,586,024
Against same date, 1868			135,606,082
Increase since Jan. 1			$35,979,942

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, since Jan. 1, 1869, is as follows:

January	$13,153,017	May	$16,076,606
February	10,824,812	June	17,219,716
March	12,588,695	July 7	4,431,637
April	15,409,087	July 14	3,713,122
Total since Jan 1			$93,416,892
Against same time, 1868			91,184,749
Increase since Jan. 1			$2,232,143
Gold, July 17, 1869			135¾ ₱ cent.
Gold, July 13, 1868			143⅜ ₱ cent.

The Exports of Gold and Silver of all descriptions from New-York, since Jan. 1, 1869, are as follows:

January	$3,214,390	May	$2,512,330
February	3,222,083	June	2,335,531
March	2,389,968	July 10	908,734
April	1,767,601	July 17	1,762,546
Total since Jan. 1			$18,123,573
Same time 1868			57,519,290
Decrease since Jan. 1			$39,395,717

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold, and the Interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury since Jan. 1, 1869:

Customs received.		Gold interest paid.	
January	$9,702,415	January	18,531,458
February	12,179,726	February	1,923,544
March	13,241,405	March	3,608,831
April	10,936,268	April	4,655,460
May	10,034,613	May	13,681,439
June	8,847,210	June	3,131,675
July 3	896,052	July 3	6,766,107
July 10	2,091,000	July 10	3,382,000
July 17	2,437,101	July 17	3,968,618
Total 1869	$70,367,790	Total 1869	$59,739,127
Total 1868	61,707,362	Total 1868	56,975,367

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

		July 18, '68.
Amer. Gold Coin	135⅛@137¼@135⅝	143⅞
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	121⅝@124@123⅝	114⅜
Consolidated 5-20s	117⅜@121@120⅝	109⅜
U. S. 5 ₱ cents, 10-40s	109@110⅛	108⅜
New-York Central	196⅛@213¼@213	134⅞
Rock Island	116⅛@115⅛	108
Michigan Southern	105⅛@106⅜	92½
Hudson River	165⅛@185@184	138
Northwestern	81⅛@79⅛	81⅛
Fort Wayne	151@153⅛	109⅜
Pittsburg	106	86⅛
Reading	93⅛@93⅜	95⅛
Northwestern Pref	93⅛@94⅛	82⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	32⅛@32⅛	29⅛
Pacific Mail	89⅛@82⅛	101⅛
St. Paul Preferred	86⅛@86⅞	82⅛
St. Paul Common	76⅛@77⅛	69⅛
Toledo and Wabash	73⅛@73⅛	51

The sales of Gold were at 135¼@135⅝@135¼@135½@135¾ ₱ cent. through the forenoon, as against 135¾ ₱ cent. at the close of the day on Friday. The market looked weak in the morning, but the lower figures brought forward some considerable orders to buy, and as Exchange on London was quoted firm at 109¾@110 ₱ cent., the price rallied to 135¾ ₱ cent., some disposition being evinced by one or two leading parties to *Bull* the market for a rise. The Export of American Gold Coin for the day was reported $425,000. The Banks on their averages of the week show a further increase in Gold of $758,538; while the Treasury Office paid out $3,968,618 for Gold Interest, as against $2,437,101 received for Customs. The shipments of the week of all descriptions of Gold and Silver amount to $1,762,546, of which $1,458,300 was in American Gold Coin. The Banks on their other averages of the week show a gain of $3,156,978 in Greenbacks, $5,234,462 on the general line of deposits, and an increase in Loans and Discounts of $1,583,547.

The Stock Exchange was firmer at the close on the Public Funds than at the opening sales of the morning, and the 5-20s of 1867 a fraction stronger than the last price of Friday. These Bonds continue to lead the market, and the whole advance of the week is 2½@2¾ ₱ cent. The rise in the 1862s is 1½ ₱ cent. in Currency; 6 ₱ cents. 1@1¼ ₱ cent., and in 10-40s 1¼ ₱ cent. on the prices of Saturday, July 10. The Railway speculation was higher than on Friday, on New-York Central and Hudson, and a little more steadmess was shown on some of the Western Roads, though the Western speculation, as a general remark, is not of a decided or pronounced character on either side of the account. The New-York Stocks were strong at the close, and the Westerns rather weaker than early in the day.

At the close of business the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	110⅛	110⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	123⅛	123⅝
United States 5-20s of 1867	120⅜	120⅜
American Gold Coin	135⅝	135⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅞	110
New Bonds of Tennessee	55⅝	56
Virginia Bonds, old	57½	57½
Missouri Bonds	88	88
North Carolina Bonds, new	45½	45½
Louisiana Levee 6s	65½	65½
New-York Central	210	213¼
Reading Railway	93⅜	93⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	117⅛	115⅞
Northwest Common	80⅛	79⅝
Northwest Preferred	94⅝	94⅛
Michigan Southern	106⅛	105⅞
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	153	153⅛
Cleveland and Pittsburg	107⅛	106⅞
Pacific Mail Company	81⅝	82⅛
St. Paul Preferred	87⅛	87
St. Paul Common	77⅛	76⅞
Toledo and Wabash	73⅛	74½
Ohio and Mississippi	32⅛	31⅞
Hudson River	180⅛	183⅛

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ₱ cent. reg., 1881	120⅛	5-20 coup., 1867	120⅛
6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881	120⅛	5-20 coup., 1868	120⅛
5-20 coup., 1862	123⅛	5 ₱ cent. reg., 1874	115
5-20 reg., 1864	121⅛	10-40 reg	109⅛
5-20 coup., 1864	121⅛	10-40 coup	110⅛
5-20 coup., 1865	121⅛	6s Currency	107⅛
5-20 coup., n. i. 1865	120⅛		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1881	99	South Car. 6s, n. bds	65
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1886	99	Missouri 6s	87⅜
Ill. Canal bonds, '70	99	Mis'ri 6s,H.&S.Jo.Iss.	90
Ill. coup. 6s, '77	99	Louisiana 6s	68
Ill. coup. 6s, '79	99	Louisiana 8s,levee bds	81
Ill. War Loan	99	California 7s	128
Tenn. 6s, ex coup	62½	Cal. 7s, large bonds	128
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	56	Connecticut 6s	100
Virginia 6s, ex coup	57½	N. Y. Reg. B'ty Loan	108
Virginia 6s, new bds	61	N. Y. Coupon B'ty Loan	108¼
Georgia 6s	83	N. Y. 7s Canal F'n, '70	100
Georgia 7s, new bds	92	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '77	103
North Carolina 6s	46	N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '78	103
North Car. 6s, n. bds	45½	N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, '75	98

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	137	American Exchange	114
Manhattan	140	Bank of the Republic	120
Merchants'	127	Nassau	104
Mechanics'	129	Shoe and Leather	138
America	135	Corn Exchange	122
Phenix	110	Commonwealth	113
National	111	Imp. and Traders'	133
Merchants' Exchange	117	Central National	111
Seventh Ward	110	First National	220
Commerce	122	Fourth National	104
Mech. Bk'g As'n	120	Ninth National	111

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	92	Gt. Wes. 2d M., 1893	77
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	89	Q. & Tol. 1st M. 1890	75
N. Y. Cen. 6s, r. est	89	Ill. & S. Iowa 1st M	75
N. Y. Cen. 6s, sub	89	Chic. & R. I. 1st M	98½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	99	Morris & Essex 1st M	98⅛
Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1879	94	Morris & Essex 2d M	95½
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	92	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M	100
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880	85	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M	100
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1888	75	Pitts., Ft.W.&C.1st M	101½
H. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869-70	101½	Pitts., Ft.W.&C. 2d M	98
H.R.7s, 2d M., S.F. '85	101	Cleve. & P. Con. S. F.	88
Harlem 1st M	100½	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th M	74½
Mic. Cen. 8 ₱ c. '69-72	120	Chic. & Alt. 1st M	101
Mich. C. new 1M.8s,'82	131	Peninsula R. R. Bds	87½
Mich. S.&N.I.S.F.7 ₱ c.	98½	Mil.& St.Paul 1st M	104½
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo	93	Mil. & St. P. 1st M 7 3-10	94
Ill. Cen. 7 p. ct., 1875	98	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M	84½
Alt. & T. H. 1st M	90	Col., Chic. & I. 1st M	84
Alt. & T. H. 2d M pf	82	Col., Chic., & I. 2d M	60
Alt. & T. H. 2d M. In	76	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	95½
Chi. & N. W. S. F	93½	Tol., P. & W., E. D	88½
Chi. & N. W. 1st M	93½	Cent. Pac. Bds	98½
Han&St.Jo.L.Grants	106	Am. Dock & Imp. Bs	82
Del. L. & W. 2d M	94	Western Union Bds	87½
Tol.W. & W.C.C.S.F	80	Lake Shore Div. Bds	91

The Lamar Fire Insurance Company's twenty-fourth semi-annual dividend is six ₱ cent.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

EIGHT PER CENT.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, GUARANTEED BY THE STATE OF ALABAMA, OF THE ALABAMA AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY,

issued only at the rate of $16,000 per mile as the road is built, equipped and received by the State Engineers.

The rapid progress of the road to completion enables the undersigned to offer another limited number of the above bonds for sale at par and accrued interest in currency. We can confidently affirm our previous recommendation of the securities.

SOUTTER & CO., No. 53 William-st.
HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT BONDS of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, 7 per cent. gold interest, free of United States taxes. We recommend these bonds as a safe and profitable investment, producing nearly 10 per cent. per annum in currency, and in exchange for 5-20 bonds, yielding an increase of 45 per cent. in net annual income.

Full particulars furnished by
JAY COOKE & CO.

BANKING-HOUSE OF KISSAM & CO., NO. 36 Wall-st.—We offer for sale on favorable terms Brooklyn City Seven per Cent. Bonds "Public Park Loan." These bonds are for $1,000 each, have forty-six years to run, and interest payable 1st January and July.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 17, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	36	Rosin, bbls	2,806
Beeswax, pkgs	6	Petroleum, ref., bbls.	2,367
Cotton, bales	1,293	Pork, bbls	129
Eggs, bbls	707	Cut Meats, pkgs	92
Flour, bbls	10,395	Butter, pkgs	1,427
Cornmeal, bbls	880	Cheese, pkgs	15,403
Wheat, bushels	94,427	Tallow, pkgs	65
Corn, bushels	42,196	Tobacco, hhds	1,639
Rye, bushels	960	Tobacco, bxs. & cs	1,025
Malt, bushels	760	Wool, bales	1,411
Oats, bushels	14,919	Whisky, bbls	180
Beans, bushels	156	Starch, boxes	1,885
Hops, bales	165	Rice, pkgs	153
Hides, No	1,633	Copper, bbls	44
Leather, sides	17,588	Copper, cakes	518
Crude Turp., bbls	100	Moss, bales	365
Spirits Turp., bbls	1,988	Dried Fruit, pkgs	154

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *England*, for Liverpool—452,360 lbs. Bacon, 94,395 lbs. Cheese, 489 bales Hops, 162 hhds. Tobacco, 435 bbls. Fish Roes, 41,196 bushels Wheat, 50 bags Shells, 7 bbls. Cod Liver Oil, 63,194 lbs. Lard, 1 bbl. Whisky, 200 bales Cotton, 175 tierces Beef, 600 bbls. Flour, 130 bbls. Pork, 59 bales Furs.

By the ship *British Lion*, for Antwerp—10 cases Lobsters, 335 hhds. Tobacco, 143 tierces Tobacco, 19 bbls. Honey, 50 tons Dyewood, 12 cakes Scraps, 296,680 lbs. Tallow, 289,363 feet Lumber, 4 cases Agricultural Implements, 600 bags Coffee, 40,474 Staves, 248 pieces Mahogany.

By the steamer *City of Boston*, for Liverpool—1,700,391 lbs. Cheese, 220,970 lbs. Bacon, 9,800 lbs. Hams, 100 cases Sewing Machines, 22 bales Rags, 517 bales Hops, 19 bales Furs, 10 cases Chalk, 318 pkgs. Machinery.

By the ship *Neptune*, for Constantinople—2,700 cases Enfield guns, $216,000; 63 pkgs. Glassware, 2 bbls. Rum, 3,000 gallons Refined Petroleum, 300 cases Spirits Turpentine.

By the steamer *Iowa*, for Glasgow—127,600 lbs. Oil Cake, 753,583 lbs. Tallow, 169 boxes Clocks, 34,458 bushels Wheat, 3,359 bbls. Flour, 63 hhds. Tobacco, 132,720 lbs. Cheese, 5 butts Whisky, 24 cases Milk, 63 pkgs. Beef, 37,200 lbs. Bacon.

By the brig *Myronus*, for Cette—49 hhds. Tobacco, 52,800 Staves.

By the bark *Maythorn*, for Liverpool—34,050 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Satellite*, for Cork—17,109 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer *Smidt*, for Bremen—193 hhds. Tobacco, 747 bags Coffee, 600 bbls. Resin, 10 bales Bark, 287 bbls. Shoe Pegs, 100 bbls. Potash, 488 cases Tobacco, 42 bales Tobacco Stems, 28 boxes Clocks, 81 tons Fustic.

By the brig *Eyra*, for Cork—15,049 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Theo. Voss*, for Gibraltar—91,056 gallons Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Pots have been in fair demand at $7 37½@$7 62½ ₱ 100 lbs. Pearls wholly nominal. Stock, 602 bbls.

COFFEE—Rio has been quoted strong at the improved quotations noted in our last, with further sales of 4,153 bags by the *Freya*, and 415 bags by the *Edina*, on private terms. Other kinds have been held firmly, but have been inactive. We quote: Java at 21c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@19c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18½c.; Rio, 8½c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 15c.@16c.; Singapore, 20c.@22½c.; Costa Rica, 15c.@18½c.; Manila, 16c.@18½c.; Mexican, 16c.@18c.; Curacoa, 15c.@17c.; Angostura, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 14½c.@18c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been very dull to-day at essentially unchanged prices. Sales have been reported of only 301 bales, including 289 bales to spinners and 12 bales to speculators. Also 50 bales Low Middling for September delivery at 31c. ₱ lb.

Closing Prices of Cotton:

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary, ₱ lb	28	28¼	28½	28¾
Good Ordinary	30¼	30¾	30¾	31
Low Middling	33¼@33½	33½@33¾	33¾@34	34@34¼
Middling	34¼@34½	34½@34¾	34¾@35	35@35¼

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	2,872
Receipts last week	3,914
Receipts preceding week	7,938
Receipts since Jan. 1	338,211
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	663,327
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	677,696
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,314
Export clearances since our last	200
Exports since Jan. 1	171,342
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	355,076
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	338,557
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,851
Estimated stock on hand here	18,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	2,294,000
Receipts same time preceding year	2,321,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States, from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1867	4,522,988
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	1,428,500
Exports same time last year	1,661,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,558,787
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest dates	48,000
Estimated stock same time last year	84,000
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,298
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

FLOUR AND MEAL—The inquiry for State and Western Flour has been light to-day, shippers, as well as the home trade, having been purchasing sparingly, and with rather more liberal offerings prices have been quoted off 5c.@15c. ₱ bbl. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,400 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 20@$5 80, very inferior to good Extra State at $6 25@$6 70; good to choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $6 70@$7, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 30@$6 70 ₱ bbl. Of the day's sales 1,500 bbls. were Extras for shipment, at $6 60@$6 70 for State ₱ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 20@$5 80
Extra State	6 25@7 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 90@8 85
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 30@6 70
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 75@9 00
Extra Genesee	7 00@9 00
Common to Fancy to Extra Missouri	6 90@12 00

Southern Flour has been in moderate demand at former prices; sales have been reported since our last of 1,130 bbls. at $6 60@$7 10 for very poor to fair ordinary, and $7 10@$12 75 for fair ordinary to very superior Extra, ₱ bbl. California Flour is in good request at $6 50@$9 50 for Extras, ₱ 196 lbs.; sales 350 bbls. and sacks. Rye Flour is in fair demand at $4 40@$6 70 for very inferior to very choice, ₱ bbl.; sales 480 bbls. Cornmeal has been in moderate demand at $4 50@$5 for Western, $4 60@$4 75 for Jersey, and $5 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales 425 bbls.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has declined about a cent a bushel, on a more liberal offering, and a less urgent export call, closing about steady at the modified figures. Winter Wheat has been very moderately inquired for at about previous quotations. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 142,500 bushels, including White Canada, in bond, at $1 58; White Western at $1 65@$1 66½; Red and Amber Western at $1 50@$1 65, the latter rate for Choice Southern Illinois; No. 1 Spring at $1 53@$1 53½; No. 2 Spring at $1 46@$1 50, chiefly at $1 49@$1 49½; White Southern, $1 90; Amber Southern, new crop, $1 60@$1 65, and White California at $1 72½@$1 73½ ₱ bushel. Corn has been in less request and easier in prices, closing tamely. Sales have been reported since our last of 67,500 bushels at 70c.@89c. for damaged New Mixed Western; 90c.@95c. for common to choice New Mixed Western, closing at about 94c.@95c. for the best; 95c.@96c. for White; 96c.@97c. for Yellow Western; 98c.@$1 for Yellow Southern, ₱ bushel. Canada Peas have been in demand at $1 20, in bond, ₱ bushel; sales 3,100 bushels. Rye continues quiet at about former prices; poor to good Western at $1 26@$1 28; State, $1 29@$1 30 ₱ bushel; sales 2,650 bushels. Nothing new in Barley or Barley Malt. Oats have been in better request and quoted firmer. Sales have been reported since our last of 61,000 bushels Western at 81c.@82c. from depot and afloat, closing with 82c. bid for prime, afloat, and 80½c. in store, ₱ bushel. The export clearances have been 609 bbls. Flour, and 75,246 bushels Wheat for Liverpool; 3,359 bbls. Flour and 34,458 bushels Wheat, for Glasgow; and 32,158 bushels Wheat, for Cork and orders. The Albany *Argus* says: The boats which passed Fultonville, between noon on Thursday and noon on Friday, covered 40 loads of Lumber, 19 of Coal, 12 of Wheat, 5 of Corn, 4 of Salt, 4 of Flour, 3 each of Staves and Oil, 2 of oats, and 1 each of Rye, Feed, Stone and Lime.

List of boats which passed Fultonville during twenty-four hours prior to 12 A. M., July 16:

Oats—George M. Dunning, Buffalo; A. B. Lebar, Montezuma.

Salt—George W. Beebe, Syracuse; Uno, Syracuse; Wm. Parker, Salina; J. H. Pratt, Syracuse.

Lumber—Delos S. Harvey, Buffalo; Mechanic, Lyons Falls; Hungarian, Oswego; Sabbath-Keeper, No. 2, Oswego; Pickaway, Boonville; W. F. Young, Boonville; W. H. Herrick, Jr., Oswego; J. H. Adams, Boonville; Anna Van Santford, Oswego; Kittie Yeoman, Oswego; Lou and Noah, Buffalo; F. C. Clifford, Buffalo; A. D. Eno, Oswego; Albany, Lyons Falls; Urana, Oswego; W. B. Hoyt, Buffalo; Seth Clark, Rome; Ellerslie, Lyons Falls; Ed. & John, Buffalo; L. O. Boardman, Boonville; A. M. Ball, Boonville; Octarora, Utica; Cono, Oswego; Soldier Boy, Oswego; Nellie, Oswego; Eldons, Oswego; C. McKenney, Boonville; Smith & Post, Oswego; C. P. Baker, Lyons Falls; E. C. Stark, Buffalo; John Bliss, Oswego; Eva May, Buffalo; Keystone, Lyons Falls; Emma Jane, Lyons Falls; Yacht, Lyons Falls; Mary Jane, Olean; E. M. Hollister, Penn Yan; A. M. Collier, Boonville; John Austin, Oswego; Monadnock, Oswego; A. W. Sweet, Oswego.

Oil—H. B. Sanders, Buffalo; Albion, Buffalo; N. Paige, Buffalo.

Flour—Pallas, Rochester; Lyons, Rochester; W. B. Shaw, Oswego; Albertus Perry, Oswego.

Lime—Ontario, Rome.

Wheat—R. R. Dodge, Oswego; R. Sears, Buffalo; John Pease, Jr., Buffalo; Forest City, Buffalo; Persia, Buffalo; Fred. Root, Oswego; Manhattan, Oswego; Dora, Oswego; Lady Washington, Buffalo; Acme, Oswego; Russian, Oswego; Amos Stacy, Oswego; Pierre L. Pierce, Buffalo.

Rye—Delaware, Buffalo.

Feed—United States, Little Falls.

Corn—J. W. Tucker, Oswego; A. A. Bradley, Oswego; H. C. Keep, Oswego; F. E. Babbitt, Oswego; D. B. Deland, Buffalo.

Coal—Sam & Ed, Geneva; J. D. Decker, Geneva; P. V. Curtis, Geneva; Union, Geneva; Huron, Geneva; F. B. No. 4, Watkins; F. B. No. 3, Watkins; Grove M. Hall, Watkins; Six Brothers, Buffalo; Fall Brook No. 2, Seneca Lake; Wheeler Armstrong, Geneva; P. & E. No. 30, Geneva; J. M. Annis, Geneva; David A. Beel, James L. Davis, Buffalo; Bulls Eye, Geneva; Woodbine, Geneva.

Staves—George J. Marsh, Buffalo; James Faulkner, Buffalo; Henry Covitt, Buffalo.

Stone—Charles Kathern, Buffalo.

Ship Stuff—Anna C. Week, Oswego; B. Hagaman, Oswego.

HAY—North River Bale Hay is in slack demand at from 55c.@65c., chiefly 60c., for shipping, and 90c.@$1 20 for Poor to Choice, for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw is in fair request at 85c.@$1 25 for Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in request at former rates, including American at 7c.@15c. for New, and 2c.@8c. for Old ₱ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 8c.@15c.; Eastern, 7c.@12c.; Wisconsin, 7c.@12c.; Michigan, 7c.@12c.; Yearlings, all grades, 2c.@8c. ₱ lb. The receipts were 165 bales; export clearances, 1,006 bales.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 32,526 Hides; sales, 39,200 Hides and 160 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. DAY & CO., 5,500 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22 lbs., 21½c.@22c. gold, usual selection; 1,500 Dry Buenos Ayres, 20½ lbs., 19c. gold, as they run; 500 Dry Buenos Ayres, seconds, 21 lbs., private terms; 1,100 Dry Entre Rios, 22 lbs., private terms; 3,000 Dry Cordova, 21½ lbs., 19c., gold, usual selection; 1,300 Dry Corrientes, 22 lbs., private terms; 4,200 Dry Rio Grande Kips, to arrive, 12 lbs., private terms; 6,000 Dry Central American, 18 lbs., private terms; 1,100 Dry Asapulco, 22½ lbs., 18c., gold; 2,900 Dry Matamoras, 25 lbs., private terms; 3,600 Dry Texas, 20@22 lbs., part 21c.; 1,800 Dry Salted Maraham, 26 lbs., private terms; 500 Dry Salted Matamoras, 33 lbs., private terms; 2,000 Wet Salted California, to arrive, 40 lbs., private terms; 1,100 Wet Salted Matamoras, 60 lbs., private terms; 400 Wet Salted Texas, 50 lbs., private terms; 500 Wet Salted Texas Kips, 18 lbs., private terms; 500 Wet Salted New-Orleans, 70 lbs., private terms; 2,300 City Slaughter, 55@70 lbs., 12¼c.@12½c., currency; 160 bales Calcutta Buffalo, to arrive, 22 lbs., private terms. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 172,600 Hides, (same time last year, 156,900—year before, 119,500,) as follows: 87,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, Corrientes, &c., 23,900 Dry Montevideo, 8,800 Dry Rio Grande, 3,000 Dry California, 3,500 Dry Porto Cabello, 1,000 Dry Central American, 2,500 Dry Bogota and Savanilla, 2,500 Dry Bahia, 15,000 Dry Mexican, 13,000 Dry Texas, 1,400 Dry Salted Maranham, 10,500 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres, from Europe, 500 Wet Salted California.

LEATHER—There has been a light movement in all kinds of Sole, since our last, at essentially unchanged prices. We quote: Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Middle, 38c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Light Cropped, Good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Middle Cropped, Good, 42c.@45.; Oak Bellies Cropped, Good, 22c.@25c.; Hemlock Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Light, 30½c.@32c.; Hemlock Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Middle, 30½c.@32c.; Hemlock Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Heavy, 27c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Good Light, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, California, Good Middle, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, California, Good Heavy, 26½c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Heavy, 25c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Damaged all weights, 24c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Poor all weights, 20c.@23c.; Hemlock, Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in Rough, Light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in Rough, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in Rough, Heavy, 39c.@45c. cash, ₱ lb. The week's receipts have been about 47,000 sides.

MOLASSES—Has been quiet, but steady, to-day. We quote: Old and New Porto Rico at 40c.@80c.; Cuba at 35c.@75c.; New-Orleans at 70c.@85c. ₱ gallon. And in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba Centrifugal and Mixed, ₱ gallon	35c.@37c.	38c.@40c.
Cuba Clayed, ₱ gallon	37c.@42c.	45c.@49c.
Cuba Muscovado, refining grades, ₱ gallon	—@—	48c.@52c.
Cuba Muscovado, grocery grades, ₱ gallon	—@—	53c.@60c.
Porto Rico, ₱ gallon	—@—	50c.@75c.
English Islands, ₱ gallon	—@—	45c.@65c.
New-Orleans, ₱ gallon	—@—	70c.@90c.

NAVAL STORES—The demand has been very moderate for Spirits Turpentine on the basis of 42c.@42½c. for merchantable lots, ₱ gallon. Sales have been reported of 142 bbls., against receipts of 1,988 bbls.; export clearances, 300 cases. Nothing really new in Crude Turpentine or Tar. Resins have been in moderate demand at from $2 30@$2 40 for Strained to good Strained ₱ 280 lbs., with sales reported of 1,300 bbls. within this range. Sales were also reported of 450 bbls. No. 2 at $2 50@$2 60; 370 bbls. No. 1 at $3@$4, and 135 bbls. Pale at $4 50@$5 ₱ 280 lbs. The receipts of Resin were 2,806 bbls.; export clearances, 600 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 42c.@43½c., chiefly at 42½c., for merchantable, ₱ gallon; Crude at $3 55@$3 75; Resin at $2 25@$10 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter rate for Choice White; Tar at $2 50@$3 25; Pitch at $2 75 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have been quiet and irregular in price including Crude Whale at $1 05@$1 10; Bleached Whale at $1 15@$1 17; Crude Sperm at $1 85@$1 90; Unbleached Sperm at $1 95@$1 98; Bleached Sperm, $2@$2 05; Lard Oil at $1 42½@$1 50; Red Oil at 87½c.@95c.; Linseed Oil at 98c.@$1 02, in casks and barrels; Menhaden, 65c.@70c.; Spermaceti, 48c.; Olive at $1 40@$1 45 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—The general market has been inactive to-day, though a steadier feeling has been perceptible on reduced offerings. Crude in bulk was quoted at 16½c.@17c., and in barrels at 22½c.@22¾c. ₱ gallon on a light inquiry. There were no receipts of Crude made public here; 860 bbls. were received at Philadelphia. No export clearances were reported. Refined has been in demand at 31½c., but has not been available to any considerable extent at less than 31½c. for Standard White, ₱ gallon, for immediate delivery. Sales have been reported here of 1,500 bbls. Standard White, deliverable balance of the month, at 31½c. ₱ gallon. Also, at Philadelphia, 1,000 bbls. Standard White, September and October delivery, at 33c. ₱ gallon. The receipts of Refined Oil here were 2,367 bbls.; at Philadelphia, 3,180 bbls. The export clearances hence were 91,056 gallons by the bark *Theo. Voss*, for Gibraltar and orders; and 3,000 gallons by the ship *Neptune*, for Constantinople. Standard White in cases has been quiet at 37c.@37½c., and Prime White at 38c.@38½c. ₱ gallon. Naphtha, in bbls., has been in demand at 10c. ₱ gallon. In cases it was quoted at 16c.@16½c. ₱ gallon. The quotations for empty barrels for Crude Oil were $1 80; and for Refined, $2 10, each.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been sparingly offered, and has been in rather more demand at somewhat stronger prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 530 bbls., in lots, at $32 37½@$32 75, chiefly at $32 50 regular for New Mess; $31 75 for Old Mess; $31 50 for City Mess; $28 25@$29, chiefly at $28 50, for Prime Mess; $31 50@$31 75 for Thin Mess, and $26 25@$27 25 for Prime and Extra Prime, ₱ bbl. Cutmeats are quiet but quoted steady. Sales have been reported of 150 packages at 13½c.@14c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Shoulders; 16½c.@17c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams, ₱ lb. Bacon continues in request at former rates. Sales 145 boxes ice-cured, various cuts, at 16½c.@16¾c. ₱ lb. Lard has been quiet and weak in price; sales have been reported since our last of 350 tierces and bbls. at 17½c.@20½c. for No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 17½c.@18½c. for City; 19½c. for Prime Steam, ₱ lb. Beef is in good request at from $10@$16 for Plain Mess, $12@$18 for Extra Mess, and $4@$11 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales reported, 340 bbls. Tierce Beef continues inactive, including New Prime Mess at $20@$26; Indian Mess at $26@$32 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams are in moderate demand at $25@$32 50 ₱ bbl.; sales 225 bbls., in lots. Butter and Cheese continue quiet at our quotations:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

State firkins, Full Yellow, ₱ lb	34c.@36c.
State firkins, Light Colored, ₱ lb	31c.@33c.
Western Reserve firkins, Full Yellow, ₱ lb	26c.@28c.
State half firkin tubs, Good to Extra, ₱ lb	34c.@36c.
State Welsh tubs, Good to Prime, ₱ lb	31c.@34c.
Orange and Sussex fresh pails, Good to Extra, ₱ lb	33c.@40c.
Western, Fair to Good, ₱ lb	22c.@25c.
State and Western, Common, ₱ lb	16c.@18c.

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factories, extra, ₱ lb	15c.@15½c.
Factories, fair to good, ₱ lb	14c.@15c.
Factories, common, ₱ lb	9c.@13c.
Factories, skimmed, ₱ lb	6c.@11c.
Farm Dairies, extra, ₱ lb	14c.@15c.
Farm Dairies, fair to good	13c.@14½c.

SUGARS—Have been held very firmly, but have been quiet. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 471 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 11¾c.@12¼c., chiefly at 12½c.; and 225 boxes Havana at 11¾c.@12¼c. ₱ lb. Fair to very good refining grades of Cuba have been quoted strong at 11¾c.@11¾c.; fair to very good grocery grades at from 12c.@12¾c.; very good to choice do. at 12¾c.@13c. ₱ lb. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 12c.@13½c. ₱ lb. No. 12 Box Sugar, 12¾c.@12c. ₱ lb. We quote Box Sugar in detail thus: Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 7 to 9, at 11¼c.@11¾c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 12c.@12½c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 13 to 15, at 12¾c.@13¼c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 16 to 18, at 13¾c.@14¼c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 19 and 20, at 14¾c.@15¼c.; Boxes Dutch Standard White, at 14¾c.@15½c. ₱ lb. And Bagged Sugar thus: Brazil, Dutch Standard, Nos. 8 to 12, at 11c.@12c.; Java, Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 11¾c.@12¾c.; Manila, Current Clayed and Superior, at 11c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars continue in brisk demand at buoyant prices, ranging from 14c.@18¼c. ₱ lb. as extremes.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales have been reported of 85,000 lbs. Tallow at 11½c.@11¾c., chiefly at 11¾c.@11¾c.; also, 40,000 lbs. Stearine at 18c.@20c., and 31,000 lbs. Grease at 10c.@12¼c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been quiet to-day at $1 05 ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been rather quiet and weak to-day, especially in the line of breadstuff engagements. For Liverpool, there were taken 75,000 bushels wheat, chiefly by steam at 6d. ₱ bushel, but part by sail on private terms. For London, 7,500 bushels wheat, by sail, at 8d. ₱ bushel. For direct ports on the Continent, a British ship with 7,400 bbls. Petroleum; another with 6,000 bbls. do., and a Norwegian bark with 3,500 bbls. do., on private terms. For Hamburg direct, a North German ship with 6,500 bbls. Petroleum on private terms. For Gibraltar and orders, an American bark with 2,000 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. to the Mediterranean, and 5s. to the Adriatic, ₱ bbl.

MACHINERY.

SECOND-HAND COTTON MACHINERY FOR SALE.—Cards, drawing frames, coarse and fine speeders, dead spindle throstles, warpers, dressers, &c. For description and prices of these machines, address

C. F. BATTLES,
Agent Tremont Mills, Lowell, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as first-class cook; understands every branch of the department, boning, larding, &c.; place in Newport preferred; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, CITY OR COUNTRY, by two reliable and efficient servants; one as good cook and laundress; the other as thorough chambermaid and waitress; are respectful, obliging and civil; highly recommended. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH Protestant young woman a situation as excellent cook, English or French; meats, game, pastry, soup of all kinds, creams, jellies, boning, larding; excellent baker; has best City references; City or country. Call at No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; thoroughly understands the cooking of all kinds of soups, meats and desserts, and a good baker of bread and biscuit. Call at No. 104 7th-av., between 16th and 17th sts., second floor, for two days. Reference given.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by a respectable woman, who thoroughly understands her business; to go out by the day or week; no objection to the country; best of references. Address or call for M. M., No. 339 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., back room, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT young Protestant woman as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver, &c., perfectly; has no objection to the country; best City references given. Apply at No. 340 4th-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS GOING OUT by the day, a few more engagements, or would like to engage herself with some neat family; has eight years' references. Call at No. 173 7th-av., near 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT COOK A situation; no objection to the country; understands all kinds of English cooking; has unexceptionable City references; will assist in the washing. Call at No. 1,284 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-av., situations for a number of first-class cooks, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, ladies' maids, nurses, houseworkers, &c.; also young girls and those lately landed, for hotels, summer-houses, &c.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl to take entire charge of a baby from its birth; also to do plain sewing; has fifteen years' experience; has no objection to the country; has the best of City references. Call at No. 130 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman a situation as chambermaid and waitress; no objections to go in the country; has the best of City reference. Can be seen in her last place, No. 105 West 38th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as first-class waitress, or as chambermaid and sewer; City reference. Call at No. 208 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor, back room.

WANTED.—A THOROUGH DRESSMAKER wishes engagements by the day or week; terms moderate; first-class City references. Address F. L., Union-square Post Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; good reference can be given. Call at No. 125 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUation as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country; has good references. Apply at No. 1,284 Broadway, near 33d-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as seamstress in a private family; understands cutting and fitting. Can be seen for one week at No. 344 E. 31st-st, Miss COFFEY.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 186 Suffolk-st., between Stanton and East Houston.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL, a situation as chambermaid or waitress in a boarding-house. Call at No. 336 1st-av., Room No. 6.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, 1 1st-st., corner Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a competent and trusty man; understands fully the care and management of horses, and is a careful driver; has served a number of years with the most distinguished European families, and has unexceptionable reference. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as first-class gardener who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches—hot-house and green-house plants and flower garden and vegetables; can bud and graft; is a first-class propagator; references first-class. Address J. H., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by an industrious single Scotchman; thoroughly understands his business; is an excellent groom and experienced driver also; willing and obliging; best City reference. Call on or address W., coachman, No. 58 West 15th-st., stable.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a respectable single man, who is a first-rate fruit, flower and vegetable gardener; understands the care of a horse and cow; willing and obliging; best references. Address D., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a single man of long experience; understands his business thoroughly; willing and obliging; best City reference. Address M., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GERMAN A SITuation as coachman in the country; is a careful driver; understands the management of horses and garden perfectly; best reference. Address GERMAN, Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a first-class man (German); understands his business thoroughly; is a good City driver; careful and obliging; has good references. Call or address M. H., No. 150 East 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A PLACE with a gentleman in City or country; can drive, take care of horses, milk, &c. Address, for two days, M. G. B., Box 212 *Times* Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK OR porter in a store; good references given. Address A. S., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

SALESMAN WANTED WHO HAS A thorough knowledge of fine jewelry, precious stones and watches; a finished address, together with such an experience in the retail business as will be able to command a first-class position at once, is indispensable. Only those possessing the requisites named need apply or address confidentially, STARR & MARCUS, No. 22 John-st., Post Office Box 5,534.

AT BEDELL'S—100 GIRLS WANTED daily, at Nos. 340 and 342 4th-av., corner 25th-st., viz: Ladies' maids, seamstresses, nurses, cooks, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, girls for housework, and those lately landed suited immediately. N. B.—No charge till suited.

WANTED—GIRLS OF EVERY DESCRIPtion to fill excellent situations now ready; cooks of all kinds, waitresses, chambermaids, seamstresses, laundresses, houseworkers, young girls and those lately landed, at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—ON A GENTLEMAN'S PLACE, near the City, a steady, single man, (Scotchman preferred) as gardener and to take care of horse, cow, &c., as well as to make himself generally useful. Only such need call at No. 78 William-st., corner Liberty-st.

LAUNDRESS WANTED—ONE WHO thoroughly understands her business. Call, between 9 and 10 o'clock, at No. 25 East 22d-st.

EXCURSIONS.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.

The new and splendid steamboat SUNNYSIDE, the largest day boat on the river, will make regular Sunday trips to Newburg, leaving Pier No. 39 North River, foot of Vestry-st., at 7:30 A. M., and 34th-st., at 7:40, touching at Yonkers and Cozzens only, giving three hours at Newburg. Fare 50 cents each way. Returning, will leave at 2:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 6 P. M.

During camp-meeting this boat will run to Sing Sing.

FOR EXCURSION AND PICNIC PARTIES.—The large first-class steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, and barges WALTER SANDS, WILLIAM MYERS, WM. J. HASKETT and MERCHANT, with steamboats of all kinds; also Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove, Alderney Park and Raritan Beach Grove. Apply at the office of J. & E. MYERS, on board of barge IRENE, foot of Morton-st.

THE NEW, SPLENDID AND VERY fast steamer SUNNYSIDE is offered for charter to societies, select parties and Sunday Schools, as the most desirable boat in New-York for Excursions. Apply to J. C. GIBBS, on board, Pier No. 39 North River, or to CROCKER, WOOD & CO., No. 53 South-st.

FOR CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The fine side-wheel steamboat STAMFORD is in good order and ready for business. Apply at the office of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, Pier No. 35 East River.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer; Salesrooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts.; Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—On TUESDAY, July 20, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, No. 407 West 23d-st., (London Terrace.)

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood 7¼-octave piano, mahogany suite in hair cloth, mahogany marble-top centre tables, lace window curtains, mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, hair mattresses, feather bolsters, beds and pillows, pailiasses, lounges, mahogany frame looking glasses, window shades, patented enameled cottage suites, toilet sets, china, crockery and glassware, black walnut extension dining-table, oak dining chairs, refrigerators, kitchen utensils, &c.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF AN execution I will sell this day at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 300 West 34th-st., corner of 8th-av., one iron safe.

THOMAS CUSHING, City Marshal.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$3,000.—A RELIABLE MAN CAN make a safe investment with two mechanics employing twenty hands in a lucrative cash business; money wanted to extend the same; those expecting to draw more than $30 weekly need not apply. Address for one week BLOOMFIELD, Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH $20,000 TO $30,000, to engage in the manufacture of a long-established proprietary medicine. Address C. M., Box No. 4,503 Post Office.

A BUSINESS MAN WANTED—EARNest, educated and trustworthy. Address CAPITAL, Post Office Box No. 694, New York.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 19, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
THE CHILD STEALER. Leading character by Miss Lucille Western.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
DORA and BLACK-EYED SUSAN. Principal characters by Mr. T. W. Robinson and Miss Price.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
ENOCH ARDEN. Leading characters by Mr. Edwin Adams and Miss Blanche De Bar.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
SINBAD THE SAILOR. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson and Mr. Beckett.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HICCORY DICCORY DOCK. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy and Mlle. Laurent.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
THE POLICE SPY and THE RAG PICKER OF PARIS. Large collection of curiosities.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
MAZEPPA and OUR BOY FROM LIMERICK. Leading character by Miss Kate Fisher

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c. (Burlesque)—LIVE INJIN, &c.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., between 58th and 59th-sts.
THEO. THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

It is announced officially that the new French Ministry will consist of the following: Minister of the Interior, DE FORCADE LA ROQUETTE; Minister of Justice, DUVERGIER; Minister of Foreign Affairs, AUVERGNE; Minister of Finance, PIERRE MAGNE; Minister of Commerce, ALFRED LEROUX; Minister of Public Works, GRESSIER; Minister of Marine, Admiral GENOUILLY; Minister of War, Marshal NIEL; Minister of Public Instruction, BOURBEAU; Minister President of the Council of State, CHASSELOUP. M. ROUHER is referred to by the *Public* newspaper as likely to preside over the Senate.

France and Prussia have recognized the Regent of Spain.

The Spanish Cortes has adjourned until October. During the intermission a select committee is to supervise the affairs af the country.

Hon. SAMUEL SHELLABARGER had an audience with the King of Portugal on Friday, and presented his credentials as Minister of the United States.

It is officially announced that the ceremony of opening the Suez Canal will take place on the 17th of November.

The attendance of Russian Bishops at the Ecumenical Council is forbidden by the Czar.

It is reported that the Lords will give up their amendments to the Irish Church bill in regard to concurrent endowments and the Ulster grants, but adhere to the others.

GENERAL.

A London dispatch states that the report of the victory of the Allies over LOPEZ in Paraguay is confirmed by Rio advices to the 20th ult. It is further stated that a treaty establishing a provisional government for Paraguay has been concluded.

Advices from China to June 24 are received by way of London. Proclamations denouncing foreigners have been extensively posted by the agents of a secret society in the towns and villages along the Yangtsee River. Another Taeping rebellion is imminent.

President JUAREZ, of Mexico, the members of his Cabinet, Señor ROMERO, late Minister to this country, and a number of others, had a narrow escape from a terrible death recently. They were sailing on Lake Tezcoco in a pleasure steamer, when the boiler burst and the boat was disabled. Señor ROMERO was thrown into the water, but saved himself by swimming.

The Congressional Pacific Railroad Committee were at Georgetown, Colorado, on Friday, viewing the mining operations. Congressman ROOTS, accompanied by a guide, went up to the summit of Gray's Peak, and enjoyed the novel sensation of witnessing a mid-July severe snow-storm.

The Powell expedition is heard from. A St. Louis dispatch states that letters dated July 4, have been received at Green River, announcing that all of the party were well, and that the rapids had been passed through with the loss of but one boat.

The North German bark *Olbers*, from Bremen, arrived at Baltimore on Friday with 392 passengers, mostly emigrants, among whom were several cases of "black measles." Seventeen children died from this disease on the passage. Efforts are making to prevent the spread of the disease.

JOHN MAYNARD CRAWFORD, of Lee, N. H., who recently killed WM. H. H. CRAWFORD, his father, in self-defence, has been examined and acquitted.

Much damage has been done to the crops in Illinois and Iowa, by the rains, during the past week. A heavy storm of wind and rain visited Peoria, on Friday, and not only injured the crops, but blew down fences, houses and other buildings.

It is stated on what is considered as good authority, that Attorney-General HOAR will resign his present position at an early day, probably just before the reassembling of Congress.

At Sing Sing Prison on Thursday seven hundred men refused to go to work, and in consequence were locked up in their cells. Since then three hundred have returned to their duty. The rest were still in confinement on Saturday.

President GRANT yesterday reviewed the Philadelphia Gray Reserves in their camp, at Cape May, N. J. A salute of twenty-one guns honored his departure.

JAMES GRIFFIN, the engineer of the freight train which, by moving across the track in front of the express train at Mast Hope, Penn., caused the disaster there, is lying in jail at Milford, Penn. He says he was half-asleep when he pulled the throttle of his engine. Seven of the victims have been buried at Port Jervis.

General SHERMAN, who was yesterday in Philadelphia, is likely to be present at the Dartmouth College Commencement, this week.

The famous trotting horses *American Girl* and *Goldsmith Maid* are matched for mile heats, best three in five, in harness, for a purse of $2,600. The event is to be decided next Wednesday, at Suffolk Park, Philadelphia.

The body of an unknown man was found in the woods near Jamaica, L. I., on Saturday. A Coroner's jury came to the conclusion that he had committed suicide.

LAURENT CLERC, the instructor of deaf mutes, died yesterday in Hartford, Conn.

Elsewhere will be found an item of special interest to Unitarians. The Young Men's Christian Association, lately in session at Portland, grew heated over the question whether Unitarians are Christians. That a large number of the delegates seriously doubted the Christian character of the Unitarian believer was evident enough, for great excitement arose upon the discussion of the question. Happily, however, for the peace of the Churches the fierce tumult was stilled and calm restored by "singing and prayer."

A special election was held Saturday in the town of Hempstead, Queens County, to determine whether the agreement made by the Town Commissioners with Mr. C. T. HARVEY, to sell him the lands known as Hempstead Plains at $42 per acre, should be ratified or not. The result was in favor of non-ratification, and of accepting the offer of Mr. A. T. STEWART ($55 per acre) by about three to one.

The revenue cutter *Mahonning* and the tugboat *Rocket* arrived at the Navy-yard Saturday morning with 125 fillibusters on board, in charge of a company of marines. The men were captured at a camp on Gardiner's Island, being the remnant of Colonel RYAN'S command. Marshal BARLOW ordered their imprisonment in Fort Lafayette.

Messrs. AUGUST BELMONT & Co. refused Saturday to obey the order of Judge MCCUNN, by which they were directed to place the Fenian fund of $20,000 in the hands of a receiver appointed by the Court. Judge MCCUNN, upon learning this fact, ordered the disobedient parties to appear before him on Tuesday next, to show reason why they should not be punished for contempt.

The mutilated remains of a night watchman named WM. LAWRENCE, employed by the Hoboken Ferry Company, were found floating in the water at Hoboken Saturday morning. He is supposed to have been murdered on Thursday night last. Several suspected parties have been arrested.

The Names "Rebel" and "Traitor."

Shall these appellations be dropped? Really this is becoming one of the questions of the day. Mr. F. P. BLAIR, in his Long Branch speech, as reported by the secretary, spoke of a people "who were once our enemies, against whom we contended, and whom we *aspersed* as rebels." Mr. A. H. STEPHENS, in his late work on the *Civil War*, not only carefully avoids the use of the word *rebellion*, but takes special pains to dispel all such ideas concerning the war. The Democratic Party, universally, ever since the struggle, have continued to be very chary of the term rebel. It is yet almost as much tabooed by them as it was during the very heat of the strife, when in high convention they simply styled the war an "irregular opposition."

Of course all this expurgation of speech comes from complaisance toward the South. Now, in the interests of pacification we will always be as scrupulous as anybody in respecting the *just* sensibilities of the South. But we emphatically protest against this way of divorcing vital things from their right names. It involves a sacrifice of constitutional principle, and the Southern favor that requires *that* is not worth having. "Words are things," said MIRABEAU, and it is absolutely true. It is an evil tendency everywhere prevails to gloss over the real nature of every crime, by the use of smooth designations—and to this habit is due not a little of the prevailing laxity in respect to all obligations. Crimes will not be hated as they should be hated, unless they wear their right stigmas, and their right stigmas over their right names—the names that have always been associated with *disgrace*. The *right* name for the late rebellion was a *crime*. That thing is as certain as any earthly thing can be. It is a fact which, to alter one iota, would baffle all the sophistry and all the audacity of Satan himself. Every law book defines treason to be a crime, and the Constitution of the United States declares in unmistakable terms what constitutes treason. The framers of that instrument, as if foreseeing fully to what desperate equivocations desperate faction might be impelled, took the unusual care to devote an entire, separate, and distinct section to the definition of treason, specifying the crime in these plain words: "Treason against the United States shall consist in *levying war* against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort." The levying war makes the treason. The war has been levied, and therefore the treason has been committed. All who engaged in the war participated in the treason, and were traitors. That is the plain English and plain truth of it all, in spite of quibble.

If the Southern people desire mitigation of judgment, let them not begin by denying their crime. Even the most brazen felon in our docks don't venture to proceed in that fashion. He admits the offence, and puts in what extenuating circumstances he can.

The loyal men of the Republic who made such unheard-of sacrifices of blood and treasure in order to break to pieces this rebellion, however disposed they may be toward magnanimity and clemency, must insist upon it that the thing which they waged war against was no trifling peccadillo, or mere passing weakness, but the most atrocious and abominable of all crimes. They cannot exculpate the rebellion without criminating themselves for having fought it. They feel that the only way of justifying themselves, as well as the truest way of guarding against its recurrence at any future day is to fix the impression of its unparalleled wickedness, and to perpetuate an undying hatred and horror of it.

We search history in vain for any civil crime which can be compared for a moment in enormity with that which was directed against our nationality. There have indeed been just rebellions—great popular uprisings which have upheaved old Governments and established new. But history fails to show a single instance of that kind which was not caused by some forms of grievous oppression, and these rebellions have uniformly been made in the real or supposed interest of human liberty and progress. But this Southern rebellion did not come from any genuine popular movement at all. It was hatched in conspiracy, and developed in Satanic misrepresentation and fraud. The sole end of its creation was the behoof of an institution which all lovers of humanity and freedom have abhorred. The treason was perpetrated, not as all other treasons of the age have been, against a superannuated monarchy in the last stages of decay, but against a free Republic, filled with lusty vigor of youth, already the envy and admiration of the world, and yet, but at the very start, as it were, of a career grand beyond all example or conception. From whatever point of view this treason is regarded, it stands out clearly and unmistakably unparalleled in human history. We are as yet too *near* to it fully to apprehend its real measurement. As the traveler, when before the Pyramid of Ghizeh, finds it impossible to adapt his senses to its immensity, is half inclined to count it no great affair after all, and only gets just notions of it when he withdraws to the distance, and surveys it as outlined against the sky, so we near observers of this preëminent iniquity fail to estimate its real proportions, and it will not be fully comprehended until viewed in the perspective of history. It will be for the future Macaulays and Hallams to gauge it, and depict it in all its infernal monstrosity. But while we wait for another generation to pass its exact judgment, don't ask this one to soften it down, or to take it for anything else than what our every-day senses show it to be.

Nothing could be worse calculated to help on the cause of pacification. So far from winning the generous feelings of the heart, it lashes them all to an honest indignation. Any extent of charity and forgiveness, we say, for our brethren who were blinded and misled, with whom we hope to walk hereafter in peace; but when we are asked to belie all truth and justice, to call good that which is evil, to call bloody treason innocent and honorable, every honest impulse responds No—a thousand times No! We will be reconciled with our brethren, but not with the hideous object of their recent infatuation. As for *that* demon—our only language must be that which followed DANTON to the scaffold, "Go down to hell, with the curses of all wives and mothers."

The Virginia Election from the Wells Standpoint.

In giving place to a letter setting forth the Wells version of the contest in Virginia, we beg it may be understood that we neither indorse the statements of our correspondent nor applaud the spirit in which they are presented. The object of his communication evidently is to excite suspicion and hostility in the minds of Northern Republicans; and to accomplish this, he reproduces the well-worn story of Governor WELLS' Richmond organ as to the position of parties in the State and the relative orthodoxy of the successful and defeated tickets. It is not creditable to Mr. WELLS, his newspaper and his friends, that they alone are striving to misrepresent the nature of a result which restores Virginia to the Union on a basis to which no member of the Republican Party can consistently object. The fact that they who claim to be most "orthodox" manifest dissatisfaction with what on their own showing is a "great moral triumph of Republican principles," leads us, in spite of all professions and protestations, to doubt the motives and sincerity of their present course. We cannot help fancying that this parade of anxiety respecting the future action of the Walker Party proceeds more from sinister and even treacherous feeling than from a disinterested regard for the welfare of the Republican Party in the State or elsewhere.

There is no necessity for reiterating perpetually the record of prominent politicians by whom WALKER was supported. Nor is there the slightest excuse for representing as a very recent change of tactics the movement which was vigorously promoted by the Committee who visited Washington last Winter. That a marked change came over the white voters of Virginia subsequent to the adoption of the Constitution by the Convention, we do not need to be reminded. That the vote just recorded indicates a revolution in the ideas and temper of the State, none can for a moment doubt. What then? Shall we keep up a constant quarrel about the past, as the devoted adherents of Mr. WELLS seem inclined to do? Shall we, by upbraidings and suspicion, weaken the moral force of what is admitted to be a great victory? On the contrary, are we not bound to assume that an election which accomplishes everything for which the friends of reconstruction have contended, is a matter for honest pride and gratulation? Shall we not grasp cordially the hands of those who were once opponents, but who have now come forward to finish the work devised by Congress, after the plan of General GRANT? The present and the future are what we have to care for; with these assured according to the Congressional policy, we can well afford to forget the past, its blunders and its enmities.

The integrity of the Governor elect, his sincere devotion to a sound and liberal policy, even our correspondent does not question. What he says in regard to Governor WALKER'S associates on the ticket, and the members of the Legislature, seems to us wholly unwarranted. It is quite certain that the action of all will be scanned carefully by a myriad of eyes, and that the action of the Legislature in regard to the Fifteenth Amendment will be waited for with an eager expectancy. On the latter subject, we believe firmly that the amendment will be ratified at once, and that the last condition exacted by Congress will thus be fulfilled. What more should meanwhile be required?

Instead of cherishing suspicion and trying to disseminate it, we think that the part of every true Republican is to accept gratefully the Virginia situation, and to profit by the splendid opportunity it affords. We will not justify others distrust by being the first to display it. The opposite method may be more consonant with the views of disappointed aspirants for place and power, but it is neither generous nor just.

Vacation.

Vacation for the public schools throughout the country either has now begun or is at hand—that blessed six weeks' summering, which comes like an oasis in the life of lad and lass; which is looked forward to longingly from early Spring, and back upon regretfully from early September; which seems a century in prospect, a span in retrospect; which is full of adventure for little hands, heads and hearts while it lasts, by seaside and hillside, and which, when once it is gone, gives the first realizing impression of the "brevity of life."

The modern tendency is to shorten schooling and lengthen recreation—the ancient was the other way. We do not perhaps seek to teach less, but we condense the learning period into fewer weeks in the year, days in the week, and hours in the day. And surely in these times of "Eight-hour" laws for mechanical labor, we are not going to try to put longer stress on children's brains? A contemporary grumbles at the amount of time "wasted" on athletic exercise in our modern educational system; but the truth is that we have not learned that a deep divinity-student need not and should not be a dyspeptic, nor a school-child a consumptive.

Vacation, in older days, was looked upon mainly as a device of lazy schoolmasters and schoolmistresses to get rid of their young charges for a time, in order to go off and enjoy themselves—satirically it was sometimes written "vexation;" and, when viewed in that light, it may have proved itself little more. But those were the dreadful days of much rod and little reason; of droning and sweating over hot benches in midsummer, in ill-ventilated school-rooms, under stupid or sleepy pedagogues, or at the knees of listless dames, with the green fields and cool brooks *so* inviting, and school of no mortal use save for what was then its main mission, to pen up the children from roving, to give parents a free chance to work, and to keep the little ones from mischief.

Broader and better methods of education have come in now, and with them vacation has come to be viewed differently. Vacation is itself a schooling, of an agreeable and useful sort—the teaching of nature and life, of the world, of observation and experience, as supplementary to that of books. Not only does it have its physical and its hygienic use but its mental and moral. "You send your child to the schoolmaster," says a philosopher, "but 'tis the schoolboys who educate him. You send him to the Latin class, but much of his tuition comes, on his way to school, from the shop-windows. You like the strict rules and the long terms; and he finds his best leading in a by-way of his own, and refuses any companions but of his choosing. He hates the grammar and *gradus*, and loves guns, fishing-rods, horses and boats. Well, the boy is right; and you are not fit to direct his bringing-up, if your theory leaves out his gymnastic training. Archery, cricket, gun and fishing-rod, horse and boat, are all educators, liberalizers." Let children of a larger growth think over these things, welcome vacation, not as a loss, but as a gain in actual schooling, by reason of its variety of instruction, and feel that its days have not been thrown away on Tom and Nell when Dr. Blimber shall announce, six weeks hence, that "we will resume our studies."

The Dominion of Cuba.

Of the Washington rumor that General SICKLES has been instructed to tender the good offices of the United States in making peace between Spain and the Cuban insurgents, on the basis of a distinct Dominion in Cuba, somewhat analogous to that existing in Canada, it may at least be said that it is a very shrewd, a very plausible and a very sensible speculation. Moreover, such a proffer of good offices would come very well from our Government, which, despite the peculiar delicacy and difficulty of its task, has performed successfully a perhaps unprecedented feat in perfectly satisfying, both in its acts and attitude, reasonable men on both sides of the Cuban struggle. So far as Spain is concerned, she, at least, has found nothing to complain of in our conduct regarding Cuba. Every item of information furnished by her industrious spies, going to show an intended violation of the Neutrality laws, has been promptly and successfully acted upon. The Spanish Government at home has found no grievance on our part to complain of; the Spanish representatives here have found us zealous to protect our own dignity and their rights; in the Spanish Cortes you will hear no such indignation regarding negligence at Washington and New York, as was justly heard in Congress regarding the negligence in *our* case at London and Liverpool.

With such a record, and with the measures in operation to prevent new infringements of the Neutrality law, with the fact that, after nigh upon a twelvemonth's existence and substantial maintenance, the insurgent authorities have not yet received recognition as belligerents from our hands, even though some of our own citizens have paid the penalty of death as murderers instead of soldiers, and though the Cuban cause, like every struggle for independence, appeals strongly to American sympathies—under these circumstances, we say, any proposition or suggestion made to Spain will doubtless receive friendly and respectful hearing. And there is another consideration to be thought of. In virtue of the commanding position of the United States on this continent, in virtue of our national theory—call it by the name of Monroe Doctrine, manifest destiny, or what you will—we cannot be indifferent to the political conditions or prospects of any people or territorial possession. It would be a very honorable part for the United States to play—a *rôle* she will probably soon assume—of arbiter or umpire for the hemisphere.

Nor does this necessarily mean annexation. Our interference forced France and Austria from Mexico, but we did not annex Mexico. Should we tender our friendly offices in the Cuban affair, much less could the action be interpreted in that light. "Cuba for the Cubans" was the cry wherewith the banner of CESPEDES was raised, and in that motto it should conquer. The substantial relief of Cuba from its grievances, its actual or practical independence, and *not* its acquisition to us by fillibustering force or fraud, is what our people mainly have looked to see accomplished. That Cuba will one day come into the Union is quite probable; not more probable, however, than that Canada will come. Meanwhile it would be very desirable to place her in the *position* of Canada—that is to say, where she can come if she likes. The London *Times* asserted the other day that if the people of the Dominion of Canada really wished annexation to the United States, Great Britain would not lift a finger to oppose them. In the same way, the movement toward turning Cuba to a Spanish Canada, having its own Cortes, would be the natural and proper step toward eventual and pacific annexation to the Union.

To secure for Cuba a copy of the Canadian Government would accord with the ideas of Señor CASTELLAR and the Spanish Republicans; if also, as is asserted by some, it would satisfy CESPEDES, QUESADA and the revolutionists, the bloody struggle would cease. The action of our own Government has been, we believe, unselfish throughout, and so it will turn out to have been, whatever may prove the solution of the Cuban problem.

Responsibility for Railroad Disasters.

Precisely where the responsibility for the mismanagement of a railroad begins and ends is a question which we do not hope to see satisfactorily solved by a Coroner's jury like that which inquired into the circumstances of the late Erie massacre. The verdict as rendered, inculpating the sleepy engineer only, is by no means satisfactory to the public, because it does not extend far enough. While we commend the energy with which this culprit has been pursued and arrested, we must as heartily condemn the haste with which the managers of the Erie Road have announced, with their grim idea of the French justice which holds a man guilty until he is proved innocent, their determination to make an example of him. What the public demands is not a new victim added to the eight already gone; the blood of these unfortunate creatures does not call aloud for vengeance; the moral of the painful tragedy is not the efficacy of hanging. What is demanded is that the road on which this and other disasters occur with a too frequent regularity, shall at once be so reorganized that disasters will be prevented in the future.

While the engineer GRIFFIN was certainly culpable in the extreme, just men will not hesitate to fix on the Erie managers the grave responsibility for the Mast Hope massacre. It is in evidence before the Coroner's jury that not only was GRIFFIN asleep, but at least two other employes on the same train were slumbering; that the conductor of this train was in his *caboose* or sleeping-car, and that the signal-man, instead of watching the trains, was examining his lamp at the moment of the collision, and really knew of it only by its effect upon himself. Here were not less than five men employed on a single train—the one which caused the disaster—who were, according to their own evidence, virtually asleep. The conductor to whom was intrusted the direction of the train manned by these stupid, sleepy dolts, is himself of the same untrustworthy order, for he made the remarkable declaration on the inquest that it was "impossible for men who run on the night trains to keep awake." The real responsibility for trusting the lives of hundreds of passengers in the hands of these men, belongs directly to the Erie directors. The employment of five such men on one train, naturally suggests the inquiry as to the average of similar employes on all the trains; and this inquiry naturally extends to the entire *personnel* of the road. We are very much afraid, judging from the evidence in the Mast Hope affair, that the public will derive very little satisfaction from the pursuit of such an inquiry.

Again it is in evidence that "it is *customary* for the engineer to move out from a switch without a signal, though it is *contrary to instructions* for him to do so." "It is *customary*," again deposes the conductor of the freight train, "though not *allowed*, for men to go to sleep when the train is stopped." Here are two important, necessary and imperative rules which are regularly violated. The Erie directors deserve at the hands of the public no more credit for the enactment of such rules than they give their individual employes for not obeying them; but the directors are certainly as responsible for the enforcement of their regulations as the employes are for disobeying them.

The Theatrical Prize Ring.

We have declined to give currency to a number of effusions from the participants in the recent theatrical squabble at Niblo's Garden, partly from the conviction that a correspondence of this kind, once opened, would be uselessly and inordinately protracted, but chiefly from an unwillingness to afford further encouragement to a wretched system of forcing upon public attention the private hatreds and recriminations of individuals who have no claim to recognition of any kind, excepting in their professional capacity. Our columns have already been too freely opened for the ventilation of the petty personal grievances of this or that actor or manager, which have been put forward, in most cases, with an impudent assumption of consequence characteristic, we believe, only of this class of the community. The color of an actress' hair, the position that a particular player may or may not have held in another country, matrimonial rumors, social infidelities and the like have all been thrust upon the public as questions worthy the serious consideration of newspaper readers. We do not deny that the audacity of these communications rendered them at first somewhat amusing, but we rapidly found that their authors, mistaking the grounds upon which the unusual latitude was extended to them, began to claim as a sort of right what was only an exceptional concession, and to consider themselves entitled to make themselves ridiculous in print at all such times and at such lengths as suited their vain fancy. What was originally a joke became at last a downright offence, which culminated when parties to various fisticuff encounters undertook to portray their prowess or their punishment with an accuracy and an ardor rivaling the pugilistic reports of sporting journals. One notorious manager began the business by describing his various bruises and sufferings in a style to which we can compare nothing in flash literature except, perhaps, WILKIE COLLINS' imaginary account of the sensations of the ruffian who was hanged. What earthly satisfaction any man could experience in thus recounting his own degradation is a question as difficult to solve as the more important one in natural history—why the monkey, when beaten, ostentatiously gnaws his own tail, and thereby comically completes the spectacle of his humiliation. However, the self-exposure was permitted for once, whereupon, apparently stimulated by the hope of equal publicity, another manager organizes a brawl, carries it noisily through, and then rushes to the newspapers with the story of the elaborate thrashing he has inflicted upon his antagonist, who, on the other hand, not relishing this version of the affray, supplies another wordy account, with details like the following: "He suddenly seized me round the neck, and tried not only to butt my face with his head, but also attempted to gouge me." In contradiction to this, again, a high-sounding blast of wrath is blown by the original assailant, just as absurd, and in just as miserable taste as all the rest. What the end will be it is impossible to conjecture. The correspondence, like the line of Macbeth's ghosts, now seems likely to stretch out to the crack of doom. But, for ourselves, we desire to have no more of it. There are, undoubtedly, occasions when appeals to popular sympathy or protection may properly be made through the public journals; but these are not of that kind. If a theatrical prize ring is to be established in New-York, let the publication of its proceedings be left to those whose duty it is to report such affairs. Messrs. MORRISSEY and KEENAN, and all the shining lights of their order, whatever their other errors may be, at least avoid the bad judgment of printing their private impressions as to the "science" displayed on either side, and of expounding the nature, localities and consequences of the several concussions they experience. Let the belligerent actors take a lesson from the wiser professional pugilists. Moreover, if a quarrel cannot be settled by the appeal to knuckles and knobsticks, it is not likely to be brought any nearer an adjustment by subsequent epistolary "sets-to." CURRAN silenced the fish-woman by calling her an isosceles triangle, but to this day we are uncertain whether CURRAN or the fish-woman had the right of the controversy, and shoulder-hitting comedians might hurl epithets at one another to all eternity without satisfying anybody of the correctness of their positions, or vindicating the dignity and decency of their behavior. And, therefore, to whatever extent this contemptible practice of street brawling may increase, the combatants need not in future hope to appear as their own champions in these columns.

MINOR TOPICS.

We find that our suggestion in regard to the formation of an *American* cable line, is warmly sustained by the Press. The great disadvantages we suffer, and the still greater disadvantages we are liable at any moment to suffer, through the foreign-controlled cables that now connect us with Europe, are fully apprehended by all parties who take the trouble to think on the subject. The great advantages we should enjoy by the possession of a cable line under American control, with one of its ends on our own territory, and the other on the territory of a friendly European Power, (say Germany,) are apparent to everybody who will give the matter a moment's thought. Let the subject be discussed and its merits canvassed. We want an *American* cable.

The composition of the new French Ministry indicates that while the Emperor promises to make a show of carrying out the Liberal programme that he was compelled to issue, he will make no pretence of submitting to the terms of those who are definitively known as Liberals. Instead of giving way to the Liberal demands, he will attempt to hold them skillfully in check, and if at any time the revolution should threaten to appear, he will meet it on the ground where he has heretofore met and crushed it.

A distinguished American General has sent us a note requesting us to "write something against the barbarities of the Spaniards in Cuba." We presume that the General's active engagements have prevented him from taking due notice of what we have already written on this subject. We have not only exposed the horrible barbarism which the Spaniards have displayed, but we have called upon our Government to enter its protest against the continuance of warfare carried on as it has been by the Spaniards in Cuba. We have heard far worse accounts from Cuban refugees than any that have been published in the newspapers,—ravaging and ravishing, pillaging and plundering, cruelties and butcheries. We have made the demand upon our Government that it remonstrate with Spain in regard to these matters.

The absence of M. EMILE OLLIVIER from the new French Ministry is accounted for by the fact that, for some reason or other, he positively declined an appointment. As the only prominent French politician who is at once a pronounced Liberal and a supporter of the Emperor, it seemed certain that he would accept place where he had the opportunity of carrying out his Liberal ideas. It is true that his recent attitude toward the Emperor has greatly weakened his influence with the Liberal Party; and this consideration probably prevented his acceptance of office. Moreover, being an honorable man as well as a Liberal, he might shrink from a place offered him under circumstances in which he might be charged with dishonorable motives.

Is it not about time that Governor HOFFMAN took the trouble to visit Sing Sing, for the purpose of giving personal attention to the extraordinary state of things in the great prison there? Beside the oft-repeated, never-ending items published in the newspapers about the escape of prisoners,—beside the frequent outbreaks, revolts and mutinies, from time to time,—we have heard of a very grave and threatening if not revolutionary condition of affairs there within the last few days. There appears to be gross misconduct on the part of keepers as well as organized resistance on the part of prisoners. There has been so much of this sort of thing during the last year that it is certainly time for Governor HOFFMAN to give personal attention to the matter.

We don't wonder at the disaffection in the Tammany party arising out of prejudices of nationality and race. The well-informed writer who described the "Ring" movements and party operations in our columns the other day, pointed out the fact that the German Democracy of the City are no longer satisfied that the Irish shall control the party and hold all the offices while they content themselves with drinking lager-beer and voting the "straight" ticket. They complain that they have no representation, either in the "Ring" or among the "allies" thereof, and as a consequence get scarcely any show in the distribution of the spoils; and they demand their share of the municipal and county offices,—heads of departments, clerkships, court officials, judgeships, &c.,—now mostly filled by Irishmen. During the last few years, the German voters of this City have increased more rapidly and largely than all other naturalized citizens; and we must say that we consider their demand for a share in the control of the Tammany Party, and its nominations, is perfectly justified.

Upon the failure of French intervention in Mexico, some three or four years ago, the London *Times* argued strongly in favor of this country taking possession of Mexico. It is now arguing strongly in favor of our acquisition of Cuba. It shows that, in any event, Spain must soon part with Cuba; that hereafter Cuba will be an unprofitable colony to Spain; that the Cubans are in favor of annexation; and that Spain needs the purchase-money which our Government would pay for Cuba. What does the *Times* mean by taking ground in favor of our annexing Mexico and Cuba? It is but a few years since it wanted to break down our Republic;—now it wants to double our territory.

The troubles of the Spanish Regency are increasing. Besides the Republican demonstrations in Spain itself, and the revolutionary uprising in Cuba, the Government has now a difficulty on hand in Madeira, and troops have been dispatched to suppress the Republic which has been there proclaimed. This will be an easier job than the suppression of the Cuban Republic; but it adds to the complications in which the Spanish Liberals are involved. The Regent, SERRANO, has managed well thus far, and has borne up bravely against adversity and misfortune.

We have no doubt that, with proper firmness on the part of our Government, it will be possible to obtain from the French Government the necessary concessions in regard to the Cable business. It is perfectly just that we should insist on reciprocity in the matter,—that is to say, a legally-authorized American Cable Company ought to have the same rights on *French* territory that the French Company desire to secure on *American* territory. If they ask permission to terminate a cable on our soil, they ought to grant us permission to terminate a cable on their soil. There are other points of concession and equality also, in regard to which we should show our determination; and we are glad to hear that there is a good prospect of Secretary FISH securing their establishment.

The British Government recently announced its purpose of refusing to release any more of the Fenian prisoners. Our late Minister, REVERDY JOHNSON, secured the release of quite a number of them; but the British authorities asserted that their attempts in this direction were failures, as those they had released immediately resumed the work of agitation and sedition. The Fenians in this country have recently been urging the State Department to take steps for securing the liberation of these still under duress; but it does not seem as though either Secretary FISH or Mr. MOTLEY would be able to effect anything under present circumstances. Certainly they could do nothing by adopting the plan which the American Fenians demand.

A rule of the Board of Metropolitan Police makes it the duty of every member of the Police force to report to the Superintendent any premises used for gaming or for lewd purposes or amusements; but there is no regulation expressly requiring them to make like report of places where thieves are harbored or stolen goods are received and disposed of. The Police Commissioners thus evince a desire to take care of our morals while they let our moneys shift for themselves, and we cannot wonder that their Superintendent is unable to even guess at the criminal population of the City under his charge. Perhaps, if he and the Commissioners were to remit our morals to our own care, and employ their energies in guarding us from cut-throats and thieves, the purpose of the Police establishment would be better served. We fail to improve morally under their management, and *thievery* might be less profitable and more hazardous if it received something more of their attention.

Mr. BRIGHT, at the Trinity House dinner in London the other day, said in congratulation, that the commerce of England was before that of any other nation—equal to that of all the world. Strange, that with all this commercial increase, the pauper population of the island should have doubled within the last ten years—as was lately shown at a London Poor law union meeting. As regards Ireland—that other piece of the Kingdom—Hon. Mr. INGERSOLL, in a letter to a Chicago paper, declares that the island "is desolate beyond conception." The commercial glory of England is evidently no test of her civilization; and some of the greatest Englishmen have denounced commerce as a demoralization, sustaining merely the luxury of the upper classes. In this respect we might parody the words of GOLDSMITH—

> "Ill fares the land, to hastening grief a prey,
> Where *ships* accumulate and men decay."

The Water-street Mission, having outlived the reaction which set in upon it, according to the law of most undertakings, seems to be really doing good and to deserve support. Here is a count of a hundred poor women taken away from the wretched cellars of that neighborhood, and along with these, fifty drunkards fished out, and twenty of them earning their decent livings, to say nothing of the Sunday School—though we would say something of it—with its eighty pupils, who in going to it certainly show a resolute purpose to be good. The directors are doing a good work, with little public applause, and we hope they may procure the $15,000 which they want to build their house.

In the very front rank of the evils of Summer life in the Metropolis is "the terrible grumble and rumble and roar" of the ice wagons. As noise-producers they are simply marvels, and the wonder increases why one of them should make as much uproar as a dozen other vehicles combined. But they do, and such is the rivalry of trade that every separate wagon seems to go to every block in the City to make night and morning continuously hideous. Nor can we suggest a remedy, unless it be to hint that the production of a comparatively noiseless ice wagon is possibly not beyond human capacity. We can assure the inventor in advance that multitudes will unite in declaring him a public benefactor,—especially if, in addition to inventing the wagon, he can induce the ice companies to use it.

They promise to open the canal of Egypt next November. That old country will have a notable resurrection in the world, when she will have her two Niles instead of one, and each in nearly equal degrees, leaving on her hot sands a wonderful overflow and sediment of richness and general prosperity. There will be "a great cry in Egypt" on the above day—a cry of French poets,—if not a cry of English disappointment. But the canal will be a great fact, nevertheless—a hundred miles long, twenty-six feet deep—the depth of our own outside bar—and two hundred feet broad—shortening the way by thousands and hundreds of leagues for the sea-going nations—our own Atlantic marine included. The largest ships can make the passage within twelve hours, and use their paddles.

The Fenians are in a better position than formerly—as regards the sum of $20,000. They know where it is; having had a lucky assurance in that respect. Which may remind the good-humored reader of the story of the hatchet lost overboard, and the negro running to the carpenter and asking if a thing could be lost when people knew where it was. No, certainly not. "Then your hatchet is safe, carpenter; it is at the bottom." The money is safe, too, in Mr. BELMONT's bank—to be had at any time by those entitled to it. Who can get it?

The double-quick, forward march of invention is knocking the pet comparisons of story writers out of time and aptness. "Black as ink" will hardly do now that the mauve and blue have pushed their dusky comrade out of common use, and "dark as midnight" will sound singularly silly in that near period when, it is claimed, the oxyhydrogen gas is to make midnight rather an improvement on midday as to light. If we can credit the expectations entertained of this refulgent "good time coming," not only will novelists be robbed of standard phrases, but burglars will find no darkness to cover their work, and gas monopolists mourn departed profits. More light, and better, is one of our most pressing needs, and we are ready to give cordial welcome to whoever and whatever produces it; but light is one of those things we would rather see than hear about. And it requires no extraordinary laudations beforehand, as it is always able to show for itself.

WASHINGTON.

The French Cable—American Prisoners in England—The President's Tour—Cuban Affairs.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 18.

The agent of the French Cable Company has had several conferences with leading members of the Cabinet within the last few days, and the indications now are that an arrangement will be effected whereby the cable will be allowed to be landed, and go into immediate operation. It is stated on good authority that a proposition will be submitted to the State Department to-morrow, binding the Company to abide by any decision on the subject which Congress may make next session; and that the Secretary of State will, with this understanding, give his consent to the landing of the cable. The Government has no objection whatever to the landing of cables on the shores of the United States by foreign companies, provided reciprocal rights and advantages are allowed United States citizens by foreign countries; and it was mainly to secure this reciprocity that the Foreign Cable bill of the last Congress was introduced. The bill will, of course, have to be presented and passed, and in the case of the present cable the French Legislature and Senate must enact a similar measure of legislation, if they wish to secure the Company the enjoyment of the privilege which will, it is believed, be conditionally bestowed on them in a few days.

AMERICAN PRISONERS IN ENGLAND.

The State Department will bring the subject of the imprisonment of Colonel HALPINE in England to the attention of the British Foreign Office in a short time, and urge his immediate release.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S TOUR.

The Democratic papers, forgetting BUCHANAN's trips on the *Harriet Lane*, and ANDREW JOHNSON's excursions on the *Wayanda*, are abusing President GRANT for going on the *Talapoosa* to Long Branch. The facts are that the *Talapoosa* was not sent specially with the President, but was ordered to the Brooklyn Navy-yard with freight.

CUBAN TOPICS.

Mr. LEMUS and the other Cuban Envoys, who are here, state that negotiations of some sort are now in progress, which will result in the attainment within sixty days of the objects for which the revolutionists took up arms. Precisely what these negotiations are, Mr. LEMUS does not say, but he and his associates are quite confident that they will be successful. All the principal American agents of the revolution are at present in this city, and within the last few days they have been very busy endeavoring to secure aid and assistance for their cause.

MOVEMENTS OF CONGRESSMEN.

Senator WILLIAMS, of Oregon, who has been here for some days, left for his home last night. Senators MORTON and ROSS, who are also here, leave for their respective States on Tuesday or Wednesday. Senator NYE is almost the only other Congressman in town.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 18.

NORTH CAROLINA NATIONAL BANKS.

The resources and liabilities of the North Carolina national banks on the 12th of June were $2,692,000; capital stock, $633,000; specie, $32,000, and legal-tender notes, $254,000.

WASHINGTON TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

At a meeting of the Typographical Union of this city last evening, it was resolved that the constitution of the Union be amended so that the number of apprentices at the Government Office can be increased to twenty, in accordance with the desire of the Congressional Printer. The further consideration of the case of the colored compositor, DOUGLASS, was almost unanimously postponed until the next stated meeting in January next.

SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

The following has just been promulgated by the Society of the Army of Tennessee:

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 15, 1869.

To the Officers of the Army of the Tennessee:

You are respectfully notified that, in accordance with the provisions made at your last annual meeting, the fourth annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee will be held at Louisville, Ky., on the 17th day of November, 1869, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. Every officer who has at any time served with honor in the Army and Department of the Tennessee is, by the constitution, entitled to membership, and to all such an earnest request is extended to be present. Business of unusual importance will claim the attention of the Society at this meeting, and it is hoped there will be a full attendance. The Local Committee of Arrangements at Louisville, to be selected, will make all needed preparation for the meeting, and give notice.

(Signed,)

General JNO. A. RAWLINS, President.

L. M. DAYTON, Recording Secretary, Washington, D. C.

A. HICKLOOPER, Corresponding Secretary, Cincinnati, Ohio.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

At this sultry, not to say seething, time of the year, the only public entertainments that can hope for positive success are those in which the opportunities of personal comfort are freest and most complete. In proportion to the consideration bestowed by managers upon the ventilation of their houses, their chances of prosperity rise and fall. A little atmospheric agitation is just now worth all the advertising in the world, in proof of which witness the eagerness displayed in claiming for almost every theatre the distinction of "the coolest in the City." That the play-houses should lose a portion of their customary popularity during such an overheated season, is only natural. Excellent dramatic performances are afforded at more than one establishment, but the incompatibility between intellectual glow and physical swelter is too great to be reconciled in the minds and bodies of any but the most resolute theatrical devotees. Happy the manager, then, who can combine the most priceless blessing of the period, a cool, invigorating temperature, with an entertainment more in harmony than any other could possibly be with what the father of all the English poets calls "The gentle senses and the sighs of Summer." Mr. THOMAS has no occasion to proclaim his concert hall "the coolest in the City." We all know it to be so. We all know, too, that its elements of natural refreshment are susceptible of artificial augmentation by mild and innocuous processes, with which neither American nor German citizens are wholly unfamiliar. But what we are, perhaps, too apt to forget, or at least not to sufficiently consider, in our enjoyment of the limitless breezy and bibulous benefits of the Central Park Garden, is the fact that the musical entertainment nightly afforded is unquestionably one of the best in quality that has at any time been offered in this City. Mr. THOMAS' compact orchestra, trained by long and united practice to a skill which few similar bodies have attained, affords in each concert a profusion and a variety which abundantly satisfy the wishes of all visitors. The programmes are frequently changed, and are so catholically arranged as to pleasantly appeal to the widest and most diverse tastes. Solo vocalists are not provided, and they are not needed. The stars sing overhead, and that is sufficient, as it ought to be, for everybody. Over one hundred concerts, we believe, have been given this season, and with constantly-increasing success. We are glad to record it. Mr. THOMAS merits the thanks, no less than the congratulations, of the community. It is understood that a complimentary benefit will presently be given to him. So much the better; although how, even under such attractive circumstances, the attendance could be greater than it is on all fair-weather evenings, it puzzles us to imagine. Something might possibly be gained by suggesting that none but thin people attend on the occasion, or by permitting stout visitors to pay a double admission fee—a privilege of which they would doubtless gladly avail themselves, provided the line could be satisfactorily drawn.

A DEFENCE OF THE BLONDES.

The "Shakespeare Scholar" to the Rescue—Two Goddesses of Burlesque.

From "The Age of Burlesque," by R. G. White, in the August Galaxy.

These performances are so little to my taste that I found one sitting of "La Grande Duchesse" and one dose of Mlle. TOSTEE somewhat more than I could bear; and it was not until "The Forty Thieves" were about sinking into their unsavory oil-jars for the last time that I saw Miss LYDIA THOMPSON and her company, at Niblo's. But going there at a morning's performance, in search of a needed laugh, which I confess I did not get, I was surprised, not only with the merit of the lady herself, and of some of her companions, but with the character of the audience The latter I expected to find made up of coarse and flashy people; but, on the contrary, it was notable in the main, for simple and almost homely respectability. Comfortable, middle-aged women from the suburbs and from the remoter country, their daughters, groups of children, a few professional men, bearing their quality in their faces, some sober, farmer-looking folk, a clergyman or two, apparently, the usual proportion of nondescripts, among which were not many very young men, composed an audience less fashionable than I had seen in Fourteenth-street, but at least as respectable. And the LYDIA THOMPSON, in whom I had expected to find a coarse, Anglo-Saxon exaggeration of Mlle. TOSTEE, I found one of the most charming comic actresses it had been my good fortune to see. She played burlesque with a daintiness with which few actresses of note are able to flavor their acting, even in high comedy. She was doing hard work, no doubt, but her heart must have been in it, for she was the embodiment of mirth, and moved others to hilarity by being moved herself. It was as if Venus, in her quality of the goddess of laughter, had come upon the stage. And if there was a likeness to Venus in the costume, as well as in manner, I must confess that I saw in it no chance of harm to myself or to any of my fellow-spectators, old or young, male or female. Indeed, it seems rather to be desired that the points of a fine woman should be somewhat better known, and more thought of among us than they have been. They seem to me quite as important, and I think they are quite as interesting, as those of a fine horse; and I should be sorry to believe that they are more harmful, either to taste or to morals. Some of the outcry that we hear against the costume of which the burlesque actresses wear, in the way of their profession, has in it such a tone of personal injury, that it might come from mammas and papas who, having a very poor article of young woman lying heavy on their hands, are indignant that there should be so good and so easy an opportunity of trying it by a very high standard. As to any impropriety in this costume, in its place, that is, seriously speaking, a matter of individual opinion; but if there is any, it is far less, both in degree and kind, than that of the ordinary ballet dancer, with her flying petticoat, alternately concealing and revealing the attractions of her figure, which we have looked at ever since we were children, even in this dear old Niblo's Garden, without a thought of shamefacedness, and very much less than that of the tilting hoops, which lent such peculiar attractions to the "German" in fashionable society only two years ago.

This gayety of heart and overrunning glee, Miss THOMPSON shows even in a greater degree in "Sinbad" than in its predecessors. What an overflow of mirth and humor breaks from her when she takes the auctioneer's stand, at the wife-market, to set forth her own qualifications as a "Girl of the Period!" With what a radiant outbreak of fun does she announce "we are aware of our own awarishness!" and how thoroughly she seems to enjoy that queer word "thunk," which the author has given her for *thought!* I must confess, with proper contrition, that I liked her performance in this part better than much high tragedy that I have seen—better, for instance, than Mr. FORREST in "Hamlet." As to *thunk*, I venture to say that her author probably took that word from a passage in an article on "Words and their Uses," where I used it some months ago, whimsically, of course. But probably neither he nor one or two of the prim purists who scoffed at me for it, knew how old a word it is, and how good authority there is for its use. Here it is, in the famous old satirical poem of "The Owl and the Nightingale," written six hundred years ago, about A. D. 1250:

> Me *thunch* that thu for-leost that game
> Thu yulpest of thire oye schame:
> Me *thunch* that thu me gest an honde
> Thu yulpest of thire oyene schonde.

And this reminds me of one striking excellence in this company of actresses—the beautiful manner in which they speak English. It is noticeable in all, but particularly in two, one of whom is Miss THOMPSON herself; the other is the second lady of the company, Miss PAULINE MARKHAM, she who has found the long-lost arms of the "Venus of Milo," and whose speech is vocal velvet. It is with a recollection of all the public elocution and private conversation that ever impressed me, that I say that Miss MARKHAM, whose voice and style are not of the heroic or high-tragedy order, speaks the most beautiful colloquial English that I ever heard. More reserved in manner, and less sprightly by nature, I should say, than Miss THOMPSON, (whose part, nevertheless, she took with great success,) her voice and smile give to her presence a rare attraction, that calls to mind the allurements which HORACE immortalized in the closing lines of his famous ode:

> Dulce ridentem Lalagen amabo,
> Dulce loquentem.

This was apparent in the "School for Scandal," in which she played *Maria*, a part that gives an actress only the opportunity to be quiet, and simple, and lady-like, as she was; but in which her speech was so lovely in manner and in tone, that she made that of all the other women on the stage seem sharp, and rough, and forbidding. If the ladies of our most cultivated society need an excuse for attending the performance at Niblo's, the lack of which they do not seem to feel, they may find it in the benefit which they might derive from listening to Miss THOMPSON, Miss MARKHAM, and their companions, (with one exception, now, however, no longer a member of the company,) as they utter the puns and doggerel of their parts, which are almost as significant and as silly as the words of Italian opera.

On one point these burlesques have transgressed, gravely and without excuse—their dances, some of which, although not to be compared, for voluptuous effect or immodesty, with Gérome's superb picture, "L'Almée," which hung unrebuked and admired for months in one of the most fashionable resorts in the city, are vulgar and gross—being made so by the lack of any element of beauty in form or spirit. "La Grande Duchesse," "Genevieve de Brabant," and "The Forty Thieves," sinned gravely in this regard, in which "Sinbad" is without reproach. And I will say, in passing, that in the last-named play, the dancing of the member of the Clodoche Troupe, who wears the Normandy head-dress, is really grand. He steps as if he could take in half the earth at a bound, and as if he rose from the ground by volition, rather than by exertion. In this respect he far surpasses any dancer whose performance I remember. The style of his companions is always grotesque and clownish; his is rarely other than severe and simple. The dancing is the most vulnerable part of these burlesque performances, and is worthy of condemnation, even more for its silliness than its indecorum. But what can we expect in a day when the Princess METTERNICH kicks the Emperor's hat off at the Tuileries, and when a Yankee girl I have heard of, who, and whose friends, would be surprised if told that she, or the society in which she moved, was not perfectly respectable, has boasted of her ability to remove papa's hat in the same manner? Were either of these ladies an actress who went through this performance in public, she would be subjected to disparaging remark of a kind as well as of a degree which she now, in a great measure, escapes. And with some reason; although it must be confessed that, if such an act admits at all of comparison, when done openly and as business, it is less objectionable than when it is private, and must be accepted as an example of the manners of the day.

I have known very few actresses. Although not without opportunities of knowing them, I can reckon my acquaintance among the ladies of the stage almost on the fingers of one hand. It has merely happened so—to my great loss. I do not doubt—although my limited observation has confirmed what is said by those who have known many actresses, and known them well, that there is no peculiar charm in their society except a certain freedom from restraint that makes intercourse with them easier than it is with purely domestic women. A clever and successful actress is generally a charming woman, with her womanhood slightly dashed with the open-hearted freedom of a good fellow, and the ease and repose of a man of the world; the womanly weaknesses and graces being, as a counterpoise, a little more pronounced in her than they usually are. But beyond wearing the rue of their sex with this slight difference, actresses are just like other women; as fond of admiration, but no fonder; no more eager to be loved, or covetous of the attentions and the gifts that are tributes to their charms; no more addicted to extravagance in dress or to luxurious living—for which, indeed, they very rarely have the means at their command; no less gifted with all the peculiar virtues—nay, the very domestic virtues of their sex; as true in their friendships as other women are, and as pungent in their hatred; as selfish and as unselfish; and as ready to sacrifice themselves to their love or their duty. They are somewhat more frank and simple in their manner than the women of society, and generally, I believe, more generous; readier, as a rule, to give to others and to work for others who have no claim on them but need and their common profession. The services done to each other by actresses, out of pure kindness and good nature, and the help that the successful ones give to the unsuccessful, more than atone for the professional jealousy and envy for which they are noted, but in which they are not peculiar.

TENNESSEE.

The Senter Movement and Its Results—The New Coalition with the Democracy—Where Liberal Republicans are Found in the Present Canvass—Suffrage not the Only Issue.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Friday, July 16, 1869.

The decision of the Supreme Court at Brownsville, in which they affirm the right of the Governor to remove Commissioners of Registration, gives Governor SENTER supreme control of the franchise. It was fortunate for the peace of the State, but very unfortunate for General STOKES that this decision was made so promptly. The friends of Mr. STOKES denied that the Legislature could delegate to the Governor the right of removal. This question they had carried before the Courts, and many good and able Judges concurred in the opinion, and injunctions were issued inhibiting the newly-appointed Registrars from exercising the powers delegated to them. Some of these officials would have disregarded the injunctions, and in other cases the injunctions would have been dissolved before political partisans who unworthily wear the judicial ermine. In either event the result would have provoked a disturbance, which, on the day of election, would doubtless have ended in violence and bloodshed. This result has happily been averted, and Governor SENTER can now pursue his policy without molestation. We have had in Tennessee for four years past the extreme of passionate legislation as inspired by such leaders as BROWNLOW. It has resulted in just what liberal men always predicted it would, and we are now likely to experience the extreme on the other side. Governor SENTER's Registrars have already begun the wark of practically annulling the Franchise laws and issuing certificates to every applicant, without any reference to his rights under the law. They are using those laws with the same unbridled license as did some of those who preceded them, and they mean to use the arbitrary power therein conferred so as to secure their own ascendency. It has been observed, perhaps, that many of those in Tennessee who have heretofore been regarded as liberal Republicans and in favor of modifying the Franchise laws are now Stokes men. As a correspondent of the TIMES, whose columns have always been replete with forcible arguments in favor of a liberal policy in the South, I have been personally assailed and charged with battling that policy in this canvass. At the risk of making a purely personal explanation, I feel called upon to notice these attacks in the hope that the journals who have assailed me unjustly will give me the benefit of a hearing. As this explanation necessarily gives some insight into the condition of affairs here which are of public interest it will be the more excusable. Having been nominated last April by the President for an important office at this point, for which Senator BROWNLOW's son-in-law was an unsuccessful competitor, and having been rejected by the Senate on the statement of Mr. BROWNLOW that I was "personally obnoxious" and his own son-in-law thereby appointed to the place, I am charged now with opposing the liberal policy adopted by Governor SENTER because in it he is supported by Governor BROWNLOW. My opposition to Governor BROWNLOW's illiberal and proscriptive policy, antedates some years the occurrence alluded to, as the readers of the TIMES will bear witness. While I always favored a more liberal and magnanimous policy in the South, I have always battled for it inside the Republican Party, and never gave Governor BROWNLOW any reasonable ground for opposing my confirmation. It was done not because my record was obnoxious, but because he wanted the place for his own son-in-law. But, if my liberal sentiments were so obnoxious in April, as to warrant him in making a bitter personal assault upon me in the Senate of the United States, what strange combination of events is it which has brought that change of affairs which now leads him to the extreme Democratic policy which he champions with so much earnestness? There has been no such material change in Tennessee as will explain his course. But why is it that the liberal men who have battled BROWNLOW heretofore are still opposing him when he is on the other extreme? The explanation is very simple. Those men have always advocated liberal measures, but urged them as a policy for the Republican Party. They asked that that party inaugurate a liberal modification of the Franchise laws, and control the change so that it should not of itself effect their own overthrow. SENTER and his friends have inaugurated that policy by selling out to the Democracy, and by giving over at once the whole machinery of registration into their hands and by that means giving them control of the destiny of the State. Now, favoring liberal measures is one policy and giving over to the Democracy the means of carrying out those measures and securing their ascendency is another. It is never right to favor or oppose measures of reform just as they promise success or defeat. Governed by high moral principles, men should act as seems best for the State. But it is not usual that party leaders are so governed. It is not often that they institute measures of reform at a time when the opposite party is certain to gain the ascendency or to determine how far such measures shall be carried. But to make a more direct application to the case in question. It is not sound political strategy to favor repeal of what are considered extreme and illiberal statutes, and at the same time give over to the opposition the power to carry such repeals to the extreme of instituting new statutes as illiberal and obnoxious on the other extreme. There is such a thing as being liberal to the extent of striking the shackles from the opposition and riveting them upon yourself. This is always the danger under circumstances such as surround us to-day in Tennessee. In common with thousands of Republicans, I have always deprecated the animosities and bitterness provoked by BROWNLOW's extreme policy. We have always favored a modification of the Franchise laws and a total repeal of those statutes which vest in the Governor the despotic and arbitrary control of the franchise which BROWNLOW exercised during his administration. We never deemed it necessary, however, in order to secure such reforms to sell out to the Democracy and submit to their will and pleasure. It is not now proposed to fight the emancipation the disfranchised have secured, but, now that their hands are unbound, we give them fair notice that hereafter in the Republican ranks we shall give them battle and resist the extremes they are certain to force upon us. The Republican Party is now relieved of the incubus of corruption and partisanism that followed SENTER into the Democracy, and it can and will do good service in opposing the legislation which such a coalition as JOHNSON and BROWNLOW, SENTER and HARRIS and TREWHITT will certainly enact.

In battling Governor SENTER the Republicans of Tennessee are not making war upon the enlargement of the franchise. That is a question upon which he can have but little influence. In opposing him we oppose the gigantic schemes of corruption by which the people have been defrauded of $20,000,000, and which are to be continued if the men who control him are given a further lease of power. I may be pardoned for using what may seem harsh terms in your columns, but those who know anything of Tennessee affairs well know I am not exaggerating—I am simply reciting facts. But aside from the corruption which Governor SENTER is responsible for, and which we know he contemplates from the class of men who broke up the Nashville Convention and contracted the sale to the opposition for him, there are other facts which forbid Republicans from giving him their support.

The movement began by SENTER's system of registration cannot fail to secure the election of ANDREW JOHNSON to the Senate of the United States. It is part of the programme which is certain to be carried out if SENTER is elected. He may not favor it, for it is understood he has such aspirations himself, but it cannot be averted. The movement SENTER began is already far beyond his control, and is certain to bear him down before it. He has given over to desperate men the control of the ballot box, and he dare not now attempt to breast the storm. They have their own schemes to carry out; they are just as ambitious as he is. He has given himself over into their hands, and he is completely at their mercy. Why, to show how helpless these men are, I have only to state the condition of affairs here in Knox County. JOHN BROWNLOW, one of the Governor's sons, is a candidate for the Lower House of the Assembly from Knox and Sevier Counties. One of his opponents is a negro—a doctor—with whom he is canvassing the county. BROWNLOW, of course, loses the Republican vote. He expects and hopes to get the Conservative vote; but in this he will be disappointed. They have no use for him; they have no respect for him. The negro will get twice as many votes as BROWNLOW. This is one fact going to show the change in the situation.

Another movement proposed is to call a Constitutional Convention and repeal all laws not in accord with Democratic principles. How far such repeals will be carried may best be judged from the temper of the people and the well-known views of ANDREW JOHNSON. It will certainly result in a reorganization of the Judiciary, and in the election of new officers all over the State. I am free to admit that in many cases the men who now hold office could well be improved. But such changes never stop at the right point. They will be sweeping, and the whole State will pass through another such an era of bad feeling as we have had for three years past. While liberal Republicans are not responsible for the changes now certain, they do not propose to battle any reasonable reforms. They are willing to see the disfranchised emancipated, but they do not propose to aid in a movement which cannot now stop short of subjecting them to oppressions such as they have battled for years in the administration of BROWNLOW.

The illiberal proscriptionists are now with SENTER and the Democracy, and Republicans can well claim to be as liberal as reasonable men can ask.

OMEGA.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Railroad Consolidation — Northward Route Shortened Sixty Miles—Blue Ridge Railroad—Expensive Justice—Cotton Prospects—Introduction of Chinese Laborers—Chinese vs. Negro.

From Our Own Correspondent.

COLUMBIA, Tuesday, July 13, 1869.

The consolidation of two railroads of this State, accomplished last week, is a measure of some importance to through travel from the West to the North. The two roads consolidated are the Columbia and Augusta and the Columbia and Charlotte, thus uniting Augusta, Ga., with Charlotte, N. C., by one continuous line of road. This must now become the through line of travel and freight from the Gulf States, and the great Northern artery of travel. It will operate in a slight degree, and temporarily, to the disadvantage of Columbia, which becomes only a station, whereas it has been a terminus of two roads; but the advantage to trade and travel in general must be considerable. It shortens the present time of transit across the State, from Augusta to Charlotte, in distance sixty miles, and several hours in time, because there is now no lying over in Columbia, as there might always be, and frequently was, while the roads were under two managements. This advantage will hold until the Air-line Railroad, connecting Atlanta and Charlotte, be built; but that cannot be expected for a couple of years yet. The surveying is in progress on this Air-line Road, and the project is complete; but abundant capital to put the work through at once seems to be wanting.

BLUE RIDGE RAILROAD.

This road is at last, after many fits and starts, in a way to be finished. A contract has just been agreed upon—preliminary contract already signed—to be signed on the first day of August. This road connects Charleston and the interior of South Carolina with Knoxville, and thus with the grain and hog regions of the West. It is the pet scheme of Governor SCOTT, of this State. The Executive Committee of the road have contracted with Messrs. J. V. CRISVILL, JOHN P. J. PATTERSON and JAMES M. SELLERS, of Pennsylvania—a company—for the building or finishing of this Blue Ridge Road. The company—CRISVILL, PATTERSON & SELLERS—agree to finish the road in two years; that is, by the first of August, 1871. Twenty months are needed to do the tunneling and grading, and four months for the superstructure. The company of builders are to advance a million of dollars before the road advances a dollar, and of this million $300,000 are to be deposited with the road within thirty days after the first of August, on a forfeit of $50,000.

EXPENSIVE JUSTICE.

A case was heard before Judge BOOZAR some days ago in the Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions. A negro was charged with stealing a chicken worth thirty-seven cents. Six witnesses were summoned, and the case came up on the twentieth day of the Court, and the accused was convicted and sentenced to a month in prison. The expenses of the case were, for jail expenses, (two months before and one month after conviction,) $45; jury fees, $18; witnesses, six, for twenty days' attendance, $120; clerk's, solicitor's and recorder's fees, $25; in all, $208 it cost the State to punish a negro for stealing a chicken worth thirty-seven cents. The defect in the system is that it pays witnesses $1 each day until the trial comes on; and negroes make a good business of getting summoned on cases as witnesses. This makes a suit a desirable thing, and hence increases this species of litigation.

COTTON PROSPECTS.

The hopes of cotton growers rise higher as the season advances. In Edgefield County one field of seventy-five acres, upon which ten tons of commercial fertilizers (guano and the phosphates) were put, is confidently expected to yield more than a hundred bales of cotton. Seven hands can work such a field easily. A bale weighs about 400 pounds. A hundred such bales, at thirty-six cents, (present price in New-York,) realize $144 a bale, which is $2,057 a hand—which is $14,400 for seventy-five acres of cotton. These figures show why it is that so many people are planting cotton.

Another field of 150 acres, with fifteen tons of fertilizers, is expected to make 125 bales, and with all the conditions favorable, it is thought that it may reach 150 bales. This would be worth at present prices $21,600, which is $144 a bale, and a bale to the acre. No great wonder, then, that so many people are crazy upon the subject.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

There is a great deal of discussion in the newspapers of this State upon the matter of introducing laborers from China, to take the place of the negroes, or, rather, to make up the deficiency of negro labor. The tendency of public opinion is decidedly toward bringing in the Chinese. As citizens the Chinese laborers—not the coolies—will be preferable to the negro. A few individuals have determined the question for themselves. Mr. JOHN TOWNSENT, a wealthy planter on Edisto Island, has taken steps to get Chinese to cultivate his sea-island lands next year. His plan is to introduce twenty or thirty at a time, beginning this Summer, until he gets as many as he will need, thus having a chance to train them in detail. It is generally conceded that the low country—the sea-island and rice regions—feel a more imperative demand for this new labor than the middle and up country. But, once introduced, if they are nearly all that they are represented to be, they will soon be found available in all parts. A Chinaman, who has lived now over ten years in Columbia, avers that one of his countrymen will do as much work as two or three negroes. This man has married here, and is known as one of the best floriculturists in the city. He is a model of a laborer in his sphere; but that people rarely take to heavy work or such as requires lifting. It is expected that the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society, which is to meet this week, will give some definite direction to public sentiment on this subject by marking out the modes of proceeding to bring in these Orientals to South Carolina.

BOISE.

LONG BRANCH.

Changes—Four Years Ago and Now—The Belle of the Season—The Opening Hop—Pleasures of a Week.

From Our Special Correspondent.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Friday, July 16, 1869.

What changes have taken place in the aspects of Long Branch within a period of four years few of its frequenters stop to think. I wrote my first letters from this place to the TIMES in August, 1865, and I have just been diverting myself, as I sat in the parlor of the Metropolitan, looking out, with memory and comparison. The crowd which occupied this little city in August, 1865, was undeniably a gayer, more brilliant, more fashionable crowd than that which occupies it now; for in August the "season" is at its "height," you know, and in July it is only just getting ready to scale that eminence. The army is recruiting at a great rate, it is true; fresh troops arrive by every train; the camp is filling up, and the "season" will attain the aforesaid dizzy altitude in a short time; but all this in no degree vitiates my statement, which I beg leave to restate with emphasis: the crowd is not by any means so fashionable nor so gay now as it was in August, four years ago. And yet—and here we see how time tries us all—if the very belle of that very season, "height" and all, were to make her appearance in our parlors now, looking precisely as she did in that heyday of her beauty and hour of her society triumph, she would be followed about by a train of irreverent and derisive boys, who would perceive in her an object of curious contempt.

It is amazing how quick these little scamps are in getting on the airs and snobberies which the young man of the period is in the habit of wearing at watering places; how *au fait* they are in the matter of feminine toilet, as gathered from the conversations of sisters and mammas; and the beautiful Araminta, concerning whom I wrote in 1865, would, appearing now in an exact reproduction of the glories of then, be received with wild derision and hilarious contempt by the colony of boys now settled here. And why? Is 1869 so much more elegant than 1865 was? Not by any means. But the fashions have in this little period undergone a revolution such as had not before occurred since our grandmothers were belles. Does anybody ever stop to recall, I wonder, the sort of creature Araminta was in these parlors four years ago? On her head she wore the extravagant waterfall of that time—a huge bag (it is a huge bag still) shaped like a sugar-cured ham (it is now shaped more like a huge clam-fritter, or else like an impossibly thick griddle-cake) hung pendant down her back, somewhere between her angelic shoulder-blades, instead of being, as now, perched on the top of her head, in the place where the wool ought to grow. This difference alone were sufficient to make the Araminta of 1865 a ridiculous contrast to the belle of to-day. But there are other differences. The hoop, for instance, which enlarged the area of Araminta's sphere as she moved, was then so enormous that men joked about bridges wherewith to climb over the intervening dress-goods to Araminta's self, or remarked jocularly that a man must get an early start in the morning who hoped to get around her. This is all gone; at least, so much of it is gone that it is no longer conspicuous; and in place of the plainness about Araminta's divine waist, in 1865, we see an abundance of tucks, and ruffles, and sashes, and belts, and things of the sort, which prevent us from speaking of their neighborhood as among the waste places of the earth, though the waist place is the place where a great deal of money is wasted, it is true. Araminta was a beautiful creature of seventeen in 1865; she is a lovely being of twenty-one now; but if she wore the fashionable costume she loved in her seventeenth year now, what a dowdy and frump she would be to be sure! She does not, however; you may be very sure she does not; and though she is here in all her glory, as she was then—and more beautiful then than now—her chignon is in its proper place and of its proper shape, and whatever *outré* fashion is in vogue to-day, that is her special choice. Yes, Araminta is here; I discovered her without a microscope, last Saturday night, when I went to the first grand hop of the season. There had been various abortive attempts at grandeur in the rearing of hops, previous to that of last Saturday night, but they were a delusion and a snare. Only the preceding night—as I forementioned in my last letter—a "grand hop" was announced at the Stetson House; and I really thought it would have been a crush, but it was not. There were few dancers, few elaborate toilettes, little interest; the parlor was used to hop in; there was no supper; everything was at loose ends, seemingly; and if PHIL SHERIDAN had not been there we should all have gone home before 12 o'clock—as a great many of us did, even with little PHIL to focus our admiration.

The grand hop on Saturday night was given at the Continental Hotel, and was worthy of its name. It was not so brilliant as some which will yet be seen when the season has climbed to its dizziest; but it was lively, large and luminous. The vast dining-room was used as *salle de danse*, and the music was made by a large band, a score or more of pieces, led by the identical Italian gentleman who wielded his baton at the Tammany Theatre in town during the past season. But, *mirabile!* you would hardly recognize the OPERTI of Long Branch as the same being who sat on his Tammany perch, leading the Tammany orchestra with true Tammany independence, recklessness and abandon. Here OPERTI is possessed of a true sense of the importance of his position; he is careful, precise, vigilant and energetic to a delightful degree; and whereas at the Tammany he disgusted you with his inefficiency, at the Continental he meets your approbation fully, and makes such sweet music as would atone for many a Tammany sin. There can be no doubt that OPERTI's band is the best band here, notwitstanding the Metropolitan and the Mansion awe you with the name of GILMORE, (their bands being a legitimate fraction of the Peace Jubilee,) and the Stetson bids all the world take notice that it rejoices in the music of the Seventh Regiment Band. But the glory of these honors can no more give preëminence to their music than the dubious odors of Tammany can put OPERTI down.

But my admiration for OPERTI must not make me forget my duty to Araminta, at whose shrine, as the letters of other days will testify, I have worshipped faithfully for four long years. She is more beautiful now than she was in her eighth teen; more dressy, more airy, more deeply, delightfully silly, and ravishingly *bête*. She flirts with an abandon and yet with an assiduity which age cannot wither nor custom stale. I confess that I am surprised she don't get sick of it; but she don't a bit. It was my felicity that night to be near her—very near her—so near her that my heart beat a festive measure to the music of OPERTI's band. I sat, in fact, directly behind her, silently enjoying her mysterious back-hair. On her left sat a tall beau with an eye-glass, whom she thrilled with casual touches of her ravishing elbow; on her right sat a short beau with cropped hair and three lockets to his watch-chain, whom she playfully patted with her fan; and standing up in front of her was a French Count with dazzling moustaches and surprising flexibility of backbone, who enchained her with compliments in his native tongue to her own delight and the short beau's disgust. The tall beau did not know French, and smiled vacantly and approvingly over his hat at the words whose honey had no power to gall him.

All this week we have had liveliness. There have been numberless diversions, and the crowd has thickened with each passing day. One day we were overrun with a hilarious excursion party from New-Jersey's own Newark, which took possession of our hotel and had everything its own way. At dinner it so industriously occupied itself that there was like to have been a famine; the soup gave out before we had half been served, and the ice-cream melted away like a dream long before the excursive appetite was satisfied. In the parlors it gathered a fluttering crowd, with its own imported pianist—none other than the precocious WALTER RUSSELL JOHNSTON—its own singers, both masculine and feminine, some of whom sang well, (especially a lady with black eyes, whose name I will never, never tell—because I don't know what it is,) and others of whom sang so very amateurishly as to remind us forcibly that Artemus Ward was the representative of a large class when he said: "As a singist I am not a success. I am saddest when I sing. So are those who hear me. They are sadder even than I am." I was so sad at one point in the performance that I had to go out and solace myself with a cigar.

On the piazza I found a band of New-Jersey's own German musicians, which blared sweet music on the Summer air. Strolling out to the bluff, I found the Summer-houses overflowing with excursionists; and down upon the sands a vast company of giggling girls and har-har-ing men were being knocked about by old ocean, which serves us all alike, be we Summer boarders, merely, or aristocratic excursionists.

WIRT.

POLITICS IN IOWA.

The Democratic State Convention—Hon. George Gillespie Nominated for Governor—The Platform.

The Iowa Democratic State Convention was held in Des Moines on Wednesday last. It was not as large as had been expected, as breaks on the railroad prevented attendance from all the Southern counties. The Cities of Ottumwa, Keokuk, Burlington and others were consequently unrepresented. The telegraph even would not work. General TUTTLE, as Chairman of the Committee, reported the following platform, and the same was adopted unanimously:

Whereas, Upon the eve of a political canvass the time-honored usage of our party requires that a platform of principles be announced for the government of those who may be elected to office; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Democratic Party view with alarm the action of an unscrupulous majority in Congress, in its attempts to absorb the powers of the executive and judicial departments of the Government, and to annihilate the rights and functions reserved to the State Governments.

Resolved, That we favor a reform in the national banking system, looking to an ultimate abolition of that pernicious plan for the aggrandizement of the few at the expense of the many.

Resolved, That now, as in time past, we are opposed to a high protective tariff, and that we will use every effort to prevent and defeat that system of national legislation which would enrich a small class of manufacturers at the expense of the great mass of producers and consumers, and that we are in favor of such reforms in our tariff system as shall promote commerce with every nation of the world.

Resolved, That the pretended trial, conviction, and execution of persons not belonging to the military or naval service of the United States by military commission is in direct conflict with the Constitution, and we denounce the same as unworthy of a free people, and disgraceful to the American government.

Resolved, That we demand no more, and submit to nothing less, than the settlement of the *Alabama* claims according to the recognized rules of international law, and that we declare it to be the duty of the Government to protect every citizen, whether naturalized or native, in every right of liberty and property throughout the world, without regard to the pretended claims of foreign nations to their allegiance.

Resolved, That we are in favor of and insist upon an economical administration of the National and State Governments, that the people may be as speedily as possible relieved from the load of taxation with which they are now oppressed, and that public officers should be held to strict accountability to the people for all their official acts.

Resolved, That a national debt is a national curse, and that while we favor the payment of our present indebtedness according to the strict letter of the contract, we would rather repudiate the same than see it made the means for the establishment of an empire upon the ruins of constitutional law and liberty.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention the so-called Maine Liquor law, which now disgraces the statute books of the State of Iowa, ought to be repealed at the earliest possible moment.

The License law plank went into the platform as an amendment, after a hard and fierce fight. Resolutions in reference to the Fifteenth Amendment and several other matters were laid on the table.

After two hours of quarrels and debates, the Convention proceeded to nominate a candidate for Governor. The names of Hon. GEORGE GILLESPIE, HENRY CLAY DEAN, B. B. RICHARDS, and M. L. FISHER were presented, and General JONES advocated Mr. DEAN's claims in an excited speech. Subsequently, the names of DEAN and FISHER were withdrawn. Mr. GILLESPIE was then nominated over FISHER, on the first ballot, by a vote of 256 to 217.

The remainder of the ticket was nominated by acclamation, as follows: Lieutenant-Governor, A. P. RICHARDSON, of the *North Iowa Times*; Supreme Judge, W. F. BRANNAN, of Muscatine; Superintendent of Public Instruction, EDMOND JAEGER, of Lee County. The State Central Committee of last year was reappointed, with J. M. WALKER, of Des Moines, Chairman.

Stampede of Convicts—One Killed by the Guard.

From the Nashville Press & Times, of July 16.

Yesterday evening, at the hour for quitting, the convicts that are engaged quarrying rock and breaking the same, at the State Institute, between Line and Gay streets, in West Nashville, were being got into military order, as usual, when three of them "broke to run"—that is to say, they slunk away from their companions, and making an earnest appeal to their feet, set out on a run for freedom. The guards were in a bad fix. To leave a squad of fifty or sixty standing on the street, depending upon their honesty of heart not to take advantage of any opening which might offer, would be trusting too much to depraved human nature. They could not, therefore, pursue the fleeing thieves; but they could send a shot or two after them, though this was dangerous, inasmuch as it left them without the means of punishing similar audacity on the part of others if they attempted to gain liberty by flight. The shots were fired, however, and with effect; for PAT JONES, one of the renegades, was mortally wounded at the first fire; the other two were untouched; two of the guards concluded to give chase. In a short time one of the Penitentiary birds, being faint of heart and heavy behind, was captured. The other one held on his way over the fields and through the woods for three miles, and was only captured by a party of fellows who set out from the Penitentiary on mules.

Jones died in a very short time after being shot, and an inquest was held over his remains late yesterday evening, when a verdict was given in accordance with the facts of the case, of which we give above a substantially true account.

The Illness of Mr. Seward.

From the Alta Californian, July 10.

Our citizens will be sorry to learn of the illness of Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD. He was attacked with rheumatic pains night before last, and was confined to his rooms at the Occidental yesterday. Last evening he was considered much better, however, and it is hoped he will be out again within a day or two. Owing to his illness, the Committee appointed by the Pioneer Society to wait upon Mr. SEWARD yesterday were unable to see him, and the visit was postponed. Mr. SEWARD is attended by Dr. R. B. COLE.

The Great Reaper Trial at Louisville, Kentucky.

The great trial of Reapers and Mowers near this city commenced on the 29th ult., and continued four days. About thirty machines were entered.

THE PRIZE AWARDED.

The great reaping and mowing trial which engaged the attention of our agricultural community during the past week, has resulted in awarding the premium as follows: To Dodge & Stevenson Manufacturing Company of Auburn, N. Y., the "Dodge Harvester," entered by G. B. and C. SMITH, General Agents for Ohio, Kentucky, and Indiana, principal offices at Wooster and Marion, Ohio, a gold medal of honor, valued at $150 for the best Combined Reaper and Mower and Self Raker.

The trial was the closest contest ever made on this continent, and the decision of the Committee was made after the most thorough tests and examination of the work as it progressed, and of the ground afterward. We believe it generally meets with favor.—*Louisville (Ky.) Evening Express.*

"Fresh as a Maiden's Blush"
Is the pure peachy complexion which follows the use of Hagan's Magnolia Balm. It is the True Secret of Beauty. Fashionable Ladies in Society understand this.

The Magnolia Balm changes the rustic Country Girl into a City Belle more rapidly than any other one thing.

Redness, Sunburn, Tan, Freckles, Blotches and all effects of the Summer Sun disappear where it is used, and a genial, cultivated, fresh expression is obtained which rivals the Bloom of Youth. Beauty is possible to all who will invest 75 cents at any respectable store, and insist on getting the Magnolia Balm. Sold at No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

LYON's Kathairon is a splendid hair dressing.—*Advertisement*

Burnett's Standard Flavoring Extracts, Lemon, Vanilla, &c., are the best. Have been in the market for fifteen years. Five sizes—the largest bottles proportionally cheaper. For sale wholesale by JOHN F. HENRY, G. G. YVELIN, R. C. HAZARD, New-York City, and by druggists and dealers in grocers' sundries everywhere. JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston, Proprietors.—*Advertisement.*

A Single Trial of Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething, never yet failed to relieve the baby, and overcome the prejudices of the mother. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. It not only frees the child from pain, but regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, corrects acidity, and cures dysentery and diarrhœa. Gives rest and health to the child, and comforts the mother.

Be sure and call for

"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Having the *fac-simile* of "CURTIS and PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Never allow Diarrhœa, Dysentery or any bowel affection to have its own way, or the most serious consequences may result. By neglecting such complaints, the system is often so rapidly reduced as to reach a stage beyond the help of medicines before the patient can realize the necessity of looking about him for a remedy. At this season of the year, therefore, everybody should be provided with that safe and certain curative for all stomach and bowel complaints, DR. JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM, for, with this remedy at hand, all such affections may be promptly and efficaciously treated. Sold everywhere.

NEW-YORK, July 16, 1869.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

SIR: It having been stated by W. F. Ensign that he had picked our combination lock on the vault of the Ocean Bank, and that he could pick the same within three or four hours, now in order to test the accuracy of his statement and the security of our lock, we make this offer.

We will place in the hands of a Committee, to consist of five bankers, the sum of five hundred dollars, leaving it for the Committee to say whether any, and if so what, deposit shall be made by Mr. Ensign.

We will then close the lock on our own combination, using the same lock that was on the vault on the night of the robbery, and Mr. Ensign shall then, under the charge of the Committee, proceed to pick it, if he can, the Committee to allow him whatever time for his operations they may deem reasonable.

If he succeeds, the Committee to hand him the $500 and give him a certificate of his having picked our lock.

Should he fail, however, the Committee to give us the certificate of his failure, and to apply whatever money may have been deposited by Ensign (if any deposit should be required of him) to such purpose as they may deem proper.

We are ready to deposit this money and submit our combination lock to this test at once.

Yours, &c., BRIGGS & HUNTINGTON.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., N. Y.

Are you Going to the Country? If so, don't neglect your teeth. Get a box of DR. LYON'S TOOTH TABLETS, so neat and portable. No scattering or wasting. Try them. Sold by druggists. Depot, 11 Dey-st., New-York.

A. Morton, 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

MARRIED.

DROWNE—MORGAN.—At Christ Church, Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 15, by Rev. Wm. F. Morgan, D. D., assisted by Rev. E. H. Canfield, D. D., and Rev. J. B. Morgan, Rev. T. STAFFORD DROWNE, D. D., to GEORGIANA MORGAN, daughter of Mr. N. D. Morgan.

DIED.

BRITTAN.—At the residence of her father, in Newark, N. J., on Friday, July 16, LAURA ELIZABETH, second daughter of Professor S. B. Brittan, M. D., in the 27th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral at No. 7 Bruen-place, (No. 27 Hill-st.,) Newark, N. J., on Monday, 19th inst., at 3 o'clock.

COOK.—On Saturday, July 17, MYRON H. COOK, infant son of Jno. F. and M. Agnes Cook.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, the 19th, at 4 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, corner of New-York-av. and Bergen-st., Brooklyn.

GIBSON.—On Friday morning, July 16, his 34th birthday, at his residence in this City, EDWIN POST GIBSON, eldest son of the late Isaac Gibson.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Bartholomew's Church, corner of Lafayette-place and Great Jones-st., on Monday morning, July 19, at 10 o'clock.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

GILPIN.—At Minneapolis, on Wednesday, July 14, CHARLES POPE GILPIN, aged 31 years.

Funeral at Presbyterian Church, Westfield, N. J., on Tuesday, July 20, at 1½ o'clock. Trains by Central New-Jersey Railroad leave foot of Liberty-st. at 12 M. Return at 3 and 5:30 o'clock. Friends are invited to attend without further notice.

HENDRICKS.—On Friday evening, July 16, at the residence of her son-in-law, Willett Seaman, in this City, Mrs. SARAH HENDRICKS, widow of Luther B. Hendricks, in the 81st year of her age.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from the First Presbyterian Church at Elizabeth, N. J., on Monday, July 19, at 4½ P. M. Train leaves Pavonia Ferry, foot of Liberty-st., at 3 o'clock.

IVES.—At his residence in Waterbury, Conn., on Sunday, July 18, ABRAM IVES, aged 51 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MCKINLEY.—On Saturday, July 17, MATILDA C., beloved wife of John H. McKinley, in the 37th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from her late residence in West Jersey-st., Elizabeth, N. J., this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Trains leave foot of Liberty-st. at 12 M., New-Jersey Central Railroad. Carriages will be in attendance upon arrival of train at Elizabeth.

☞ Richmond, Va., Louisville, Ky., and San Francisco, Cal., papers please copy.

MILLER.—Suddenly, at Cornwall, N. Y., on Saturday evening, July 17, JANE SECOR, daughter of Sarah Jane and Ephraim Miller, Jr., aged 1 year, 1 month and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday afternoon, July 20, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her grandfather, T. F. Secor, No. 210 East 12th-st.

MARTIN.—On Saturday, July 17, at Boston, of paralysis, Mrs. LORENA D. MARTIN, wife of Dr. Joseph Lloyd Martin, of Baltimore.

MOTT.—On Saturday morning, July 17, EMMA, infant daughter of William B. and Cornelia A. Mott, aged 8 months.

Funeral from Grace Church on Tuesday, at 10 A. M., corner of Walnut and Broad sts., Newark, N. J.

STONE.—On Sunday morning, July 18, GRACE ELIZABETH, youngest child of William F. and Martha Stone, aged 1 year, 1 month and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her parents, No. 42 East 35th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, July 20, at 3½ o'clock.

SNEDEKER.—At Hempstead, on Saturday, July 17, CHRISTIAN SNEDEKER, in the 86th year of his age.

The funeral services will take place on Tuesday, at 2½ o'clock P. M., at the M. E. Church.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRONZE POWDER FOR SALE.—TO Ornamental Iron Manufacturers and Others.—A quantity of bronze powder suitable for rough castings, &c., for sale. Price $1 50 per single pound. For sample address J. O. H., Box No. 1,873 New-York Post-Office.

PATENT OFFICES.
MUNN & CO., Editors *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have had nearly twenty-five years' experience in obtaining
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENTS.
Opinions no charge. A pamphlet 108 pages of law and information free. Address as above.

THE ELECTRIC EXTRACTOR.
Patented June 22, 1869.
Perfectly odorless, removes all spots and stains from velvets and woolens without injurious effect. Sold by druggists.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.
HAVE JUST ISSUED:
I.
MIZPAH.
FRIENDS AT PRAYER.
CONTAINING
A PRAYER OR MEDITATION FOR EACH DAY IN THE YEAR.
By LAFAYETTE C. LOOMIS.
12mo. Beautifully printed on superfine tinted paper, within red lines.
Fine cloth, $2. Extra cloth, gilt edges, $2 50.
II.
OCEAN TO OCEAN.
Pacific Railroad and adjoining Territories, with Distances and Fares of Travel from American Cities. By the author of "Absaraka." With Map. 16mo. Cloth, limp, 50 cents.
For sale by all booksellers, or will be sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of price, by the publishers.
PUBLISHED BY J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
Nos. 715 and 717 Market-st., Philadelphia, and No. 449 Broome-st., New-York.

POPULAR MUSIC BOOKS.
ROSSINI'S SUBLIME MASS, ("Messe Solennelle.") The last work of the Great Master. Complete score, Latin and English words; piano and organ accompaniment. Price $1 50.
WREATH OF GEMS. The new and choice collection of Songs and Ballads, comprising all the most popular and standard songs of the day. Price $2 50.
THE OPERA BOUFFE. The well-known collection of the gems, vocal and for piano, of Offenbach's operas. Price $2 50.
IN PRESS: THE CHORAL TRIBUTE, the new church book, by L. O. EMERSON; and
THE PICNIC, a new cantata, by J. R. THOMAS.
DITSON & CO., Publishers,
No. 711 Broadway, New-York.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The week just closed was the lightest of the season. No large sales were effected, nor was any very valuable property offered. The largest sale was made at West Roselle, N. J., on Friday, by Messrs. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., and amounted to $25,940.

To-day, at the Court-house, Brooklyn, at 12 o'clock, Messrs. LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY have a Supreme Court sale, in partition, under the direction of CHARLES CONDIT, Esq., Referee estate of EZRA LEWIS, deceased. The property consists of the house and lot known as No. 174 Henry-street, 225 feet southerly from the corner of Joralemon. The lot has a frontage on Henry-street of 25 feet, and runs through to Garden-street, (being in depth 181 feet 6 inches,) with a frontage on Garden-street of 25 feet. The house is three story, attic and basement, built of brick, with brown stone trimmings. On the rear of the lot, and fronting on Garden-street, is a large and well-built two-story brick stable, 25 feet front on Garden-street by 30 feet in depth. Also, four handsome three-story basement and attic brick houses with brown stone trimmings, Nos. 114, 116, 118 and 120 President-street, each with a frontage on President-street of 20 feet by 40 feet in depth. Also, the house and lot known as No. 110 President-street. Also, a vacant lot on President-street, 131 feet 3 inches easterly from the corner of Hicks-street. Also, the three vacant lots on the west side of Henry-street, 50 feet from the corner of President-street. On the rear of two of these lots is a frame stable. Maps and particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 11 Pine-street, New-York.

To-morrow Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER have a grand sale at West Islip. The property comprises the westerly part of the splendid farm formerly belonging to ALEXANDER J. BERGEN, Esq., now subdivided into 350 villa plots, and by the owner ordered sold positively without limit. Situated as these lots are, in the most fashionable part of the beautiful town of Islip, only one mile from the village of Babylon, directly opposite Fire Island Inlet, running down to the Great South Bay, and in the immediate vicinity of the palatial residence of Dr. A. WAGSTAFF, and the elegant villas of GEORGE THOMPSON, OBADIAH SNEDECOR, JOHN MILLER, and B. K. TRUE, Esqrs., almost girdled by clear, placid (yet ever-running) trout lakes and streams, in a locality proverbial for health, they are well worthy the attention of all who are looking for desirable country homes. The well-established reputation of the gentlemen who have the sale in charge, is a guarantee that the guests will in every way be well provided for. No firm has been more successful in the management of country sales than this one. The detail is always so perfect, and the whole arrangement so complete, that it is hard to know whether one is out for a day of business or pleasure. The lunch is always good, the supply abundant, and the attendance respectable. There is no disorder, no confusion. Everything moves smoothly and easily. The people buy the lots as good naturedly as they eat their sandwiches or drink their lager, and the crowds return to New-York pleased and contented. This time they have wisely limited the number of tickets to 500, and care has been taken that these shall be in the hands of desirable and responsible people only. A number of ladies will attend, and complete arrangements have been made for their comfort and convenience. An experienced detective and a good force of policemen will be on hand and no improper or undesirable persons will be allowed to attend, no matter whether they propose to behave themselves or not. They will under no circumstances be permitted to remain on the train or on the ground. Neither will boys or children be allowed on the cars. The auctioneers and owners intend to make this the most select excursion of the season; and from the care they have taken to distribute the tickets judiciously, the money they have expended and the extensive arrangements completed, it is fair to believe they will succeed. The following, cut from the auctioneers' circular, gives full information as to how to go, &c.: "All who have any regard for comfort and convenience will, on the morning of the sale, find their way by one of the many lines of horse railroads to Bushwick-avenue Station, and there take the steam cars. The special train will leave the Bushwick-avenue Station of the South Side Railroad, Tuesday, July 20, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M. Cars will leave the foot of South Eighth-street, Williamsburg, to connect as above stated, at 9:45 A. M. Boats connecting with the cars at foot of South Eighth-street, leave New-York side by the Williamsburg ferries twenty minutes earlier. Although an ample collation will be furnished by the owner of the property on the arrival of the train, still, on account of the time to be spent on the grounds and the length of the trip, the auctioneers advise ticket-holders to carry lunch-baskets with them."

Auction Sales Friday, July 16.

WEST ROSELLE, N. J.

By A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro.

1st-av., block No. 4, lot No 10	$295
2d-av., block No. 4, lot No. 11	210
2d-av., block No. 9, lot No. 14	250
2d-av., block No. 9, lot No. 13	245
2d-av., block No. 9, lot No. 12	240
2d-av., block No. 9, lot No. 10	240
2d-av., block No. 9, lot No. 11	240
2d-av., block No. 10, plot No. 12	200
2d-av., block No. 10, plot No. 11	200
2d-av., block No. 10, plot No. 10	190
2d-av., block No. 10, plot No. 9	90
2d-av., block No. 10, plot No. 8	205
2d-av., block No. 10, plot No. 7	205
4th-av., block No. 10, plot No. 23	205
4th-av., block No. 10, plot No. 22	195
4th-av., block No. 10, plot No. 21	195
4th-av., block No. 10, plot No. 20	195
4th-av., block No. 10, plot No. 19	195
4th-av., block No. 10, plot No. 13	300
4th-av., block No. 11, plot No. 16	200
4th-av., block No. 11, plot No. 17	200
4th-av., block No. 11, plot No. 18	190
4th-av., block No. 11, plot No. 19	185
4th-av., block No. 11, plot No. 20	183
4th-av., block No. 11, plot No. 21	185
4th-av., block No. 11, plot No. 22	185
4th-av., block No. 11, plot No. 23	185
4th-av., block No. 16, plot No. 15	285
4th-av., block No. 16, plot No. 14	180
4th-av., block No. 16, plot No. 13	175
4th-av., block No. 16, plot No. 12	175
4th-av., block No. 16, plot No. 11	175
4th-av., block No. 16, plot No. 10	175
4th-av., block No. 16, plot No. 9	175
4th-av., block No. 16, plot No. 8	175
4th-av., block No. 17, plot No. 9	210
4th-av., block No. 17, plot No. 8	210
4th-av., block No. 17, plot No. 7	205
4th-av., block No. 17, plot No. 6	205
4th-av., block No. 17, plot No. 5	195
4th-av., block No. 17, plot No. 4	185
4th-av., block No. 17, plot No. 3	185
4th-av., block No. 17, plot No. 2	180
4th-av., block No. 17, plot No. 1	230
5th-av., block No. 16, plot No. 16	300
5th-av., block No. 16, plot No. 17	200
5th-av., block No. 16, plot No. 18	190
5th-av., block No. 16, plot No. 19	190
5th-av., block No 16, plot No. 20	185
5th-av., block No. 16, plot No. 21	185
5th-av., block No. 16, plot No. 22	185
5th-av., block No. 16, plot No. 23	180
5th-av., block No. 19, plot No. 15	230
5th-av., block No. 19, plot No. 14	240
5th-av., block No. 19, plot No. 13	240
5th-av., block No. 19, plot No. 12	230
5th-av., block No. 19, plot No. 11	230
5th-av., block No. 19, plot No. 10	230
5th-av., block No. 19, plot No. 9	225
5th-av., block No. 19, plot No. 8	205
5th-av., block No. 17, plot No. 16	[illegible]
5th-av., block No. 17, plot No. 17	[illegible]
5th-av., block No. 17, plot No. 18	[illegible]
5th-av., block No. 17, plot No. 19	[illegible]
5th-av., block No. 17, plot No. 20	[illegible]
5th-av., block No. 17, plot No. 21	[illegible]
5th-av., block No. 17, plot No. 22	[illegible]
5th-av., block No. 17, plot No. 23	[illegible]
5th-av., block No. 17, plot No. 17	[illegible]
5th-av., block No. 17, plot No. 12	[illegible]
5th-av., block No. 17, plot No. 13	[illegible]
5th-av., block No. 17, plot No. 14	[illegible]
6th-av., block No. 17, plot No. 15	[illegible]
6th-av., block No. 19, plot No. 16	[illegible]
6th-av., block No. 19, plot No. 17	[illegible]
6th-av., block No. 19, plot No. 18	[illegible]
6th-av., block No. 19, plot No. 19	[illegible]
6th-av., block No. 19, plot No. 20	[illegible]
6th-av., block No. 19, plot No. 21	[illegible]
6th-av., block No. 19, plot No. 22	[illegible]
6th-av., block No. 19, plot No. 23	[illegible]
6th-av., block No. 26, plot No. 15	[illegible]
6th-av., block No. 26, plot No. 14	[illegible]
6th-av., block No. 26, plot No. 13	[illegible]
6th-av., block No. 26, plot No. 12	[illegible]
6th-av., block No. 26, plot No. 11	[illegible]
6th-av., block No. 26, plot No. 10	[illegible]
6th-av., block No. 26, plot No. 9	[illegible]
6th-av., block No. 26, plot No. 8	[illegible]
7th-av., block No. 26, plot No. 16	[illegible]
7th-av., block No. 26, plot No. 17	[illegible]
7th-av., block No. 26, plot No. 18	[illegible]
7th-av., block No. 26, plot No. 19	[illegible]
7th-av., block No. 26, plot No. 21	[illegible]
7th-av., block No. 26, plot No. 22	[illegible]
7th-av., block No. 26, plot No. 20	[illegible]
Rahway-av., block No. 4, plot No. 12	[illegible]
2d-av., block No. 4, plot No. 16	[illegible]
2d-av., block No. 4, plot No. 17	[illegible]
2d-av., block No. 4, plot No. 15	[illegible]
2d-av., block No. 4, plot No. 14	[illegible]
2d-av., block No. 4, plot No. 13	[illegible]
Thayer-av., block No. 9, plot No. 17	[illegible]
Thayer-av., block No. 9, plot No. 18	[illegible]
Thayer-av., block No. 9, plot No. 19	[illegible]
Thayer-av., block No. 9, plot No. 20	[illegible]
Thayer-av., block No. 9, plot No. 21	[illegible]
Thayer-av., block No. 9, plot No. 22	[illegible]
Thayer-av., block No. 9, plot No. 23	[illegible]
Thayer-av., block No. 9, plot No. 24	[illegible]
Thayer-av., block No. 9, plot No. 25	[illegible]
Thayer-av., block No. 9, plot No. 26	[illegible]
Thayer-av., block No. 10, plot No. 14	[illegible]
Thayer-av., block No. 10, plot No. 15	[illegible]
Thayer-av., block No. 10, plot No. 16	200
Thayer-av., block No. 10, plot No. 17	200
Thayer-av., block No. 10, plot No. 18	200
Second-st., block No. 9, plot No. 13	250

MORRISANIA, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.

By F. W. Gilley.

House and lot on Elton-st., (executor's sale)	$1,000
House and lot on Gouverneur-st.	2,125
House and 2 lots on Denman-st.	3,100
Two lots adjoining, each 25x118, each	850
House and lots, 55x102, on Morris-av.	4,100
Brick house and lot on Benson-st.	5,100
Two lots, each 25x100, on Elton-st., each	1,450
One lot, 25x118, on Elton-st.	600

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Delancey-st., s. s., 50 ft. w. of Lewis-st., 25x75	$22,500
Laurens-st., No. 110, 25x100	18,250
Lewis-st., w. s., 75 ft. s. of Delancey-st., 25x75	22,000
Lewis-st., w. s., 125 ft. s. of Delancey-st., 25x75	22,000
Madison-av., n. e. corner of 40th-st., 103.10x100x90.2x103	83,000
14th-st., s. s., lots Nos. 358, 360 and 362, and parts of lots Nos. 359, 361 and 363, 75x126.6	5,000
18th-st., s. s., 400 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x92	2,500
22d-st., s. s., 190 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x98.9, ¼ part	6,500
79th-st., s. s., 165 ft. e. of 3d-av., 20x102.2	18,000
111th-st., s. s., 520 ft. w. of 2d-av., 18x100.11	nom.
Avenue A, e. s., 23 ft. s. of 18th-st., 23x75	21,000
3d-av., e. s., 18.9 ft. n. of 41st-st., 20x65	12,000
4th-av., s. w. corner of 127th-st., 40x75	30,000
9th-av., s. e. corner of 113th-st., 146.9x325x100.11x50x100.11x175x50.5½x59x4.8x42	38,000
10th-av., e. s., ½ block n. of 44th-st., 25.1x100	5,500

Leases Recorded.

Rose-st., No. 25, 5 years, per year	$480
4th-st., No. 205 E., 3 years, per year	600
43d-st., No. 514 W., 2 years, per year	650
1st-av., No. 356, 4 years, per year	900

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Bridge-st., e. s., 75 ft. n. of Concord-st., 25x75	$4,500
Degraw-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Smith-st., 60x100	2,700
Degraw-st., s. s., 160 ft. e. of Smith-st., 40x100	1,800
Nevins and State sts., s. w. corner, 28x78	9,950
St. Mark's-place and Albany-av., n. w. corner, 100x200	15,000
Vanderbilt-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of Short-st., 25x104	700
Van Buren-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 25x100	1,000
East of Broadway, 325 ft. and north of Kossuth-st. 100 ft., 428x24.9x43.5x24.9	350
North 1st-st., n. s., 147.5 ft. e. of 4th-st., 125x176.3x125x144.5	8,000
North 2d-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of Leonard-st., 25x100	1,300
Atlantic-av., s. s., 275 ft. e. of Vanderbilt-av., 40x100	6,250
Clermont-av., w. s., 22.1 ft. s. of Myrtle-av., 18.9x76.4	7,000
Flushing-av., s. s., 46 ft. e. of Classon-av., 23x100	4,000
Patchen-av. and Van Buren-st., n. e. corner, 125x55x25x21.7x27x54x54x136.10	6,000
Vanderbilt-av., w. s., 95 ft. s. of Greene-av., 50x100	5,000
Vermont-av., e. s., 105 ft. n. of South Carolina-av., 45x106 Wyckoff-lane, w. s., 25 ft. n. of South Carolina-av., 50x100	½ p'rt
Wyckoff-lane, w. s., 100 ft. n. of South Carolina-av., 500x100	$1,800
Vandervoort-av., w. s., 25 ft. n. of Elm-st., 25x100	300
4th-av., w. s., 50.2 ft. n. of 40th-st., 50x100 3d-av. and 40th-st., s. e. corner, 100.2x100 40th-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100.2x25x100x50x200.4	8,000
4th-av., w. s., 50.2 ft. s. of 9th-st., 50x100	2,000
Lot No. 105, Freeman's Land Association, No. 3.	300

QUEENS COUNTY.

Long Island City.

Hunter-av., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Henry-st., 25x100	$300
West 5th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of West-av., 87x203	1,000

College Point.

Park-st., e. s., 400 ft. n. of Broadway, 56x100	$325

Newtown.

Jamaica and Brooklyn Plank road, n. s., adjoining Schenck's Cypress Hill Plank road, w. s., adjoining Snedeker's	$9,892

Foster's Meadow.

Plainfield-av., s. s., adjoining Hendrickson's, 115x130	$200

Westbury.

Plain lot adjoining Titus', 40 acres and buildings, (Sperers')	$7,000

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Bergen-st., w. s., 300 ft. s. of West Bank-st., 25x100	$450
Grand and Mercer sts., corner, 50x88	nom.
Lillie-st., w. s., 275 ft. s. of Spruce-st., 25x100	1,085
Livingston-st., e. s., indefinite location, 25x100	300
Pennsylvania-av., e. s., 25 ft. n. of Astor-st., 27x111	9,000

Orange.

West-st., e. s., 720 ft. from Maple-av.	$300
New-st., s. s., 175 ft. on same	650
Willow-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Scotland-st., 45x101	487
Willow-st., n. s., 290 ft. e. of Scotland-st., 100x200	2,612
Dodd and Washington sts., s. e. cor., 353 ft. on Dodd-st.	20,000
North Day and Sherman sts., n. w. cor., 127 ft. on Dey-st. Sheridan-st., w. s., 150 ft. on Sheridan-st.	2,625
Sherman-st., w. s., 492 ft. s. of Dodd-st., 50x150	600
North Day and Sherman sts., n. e. cor., 115x150	1,950
Sherman-st., e. s., 431 ft. s. of Dodd-st., 50x150	725
Dodd-st., s. s., 186 ft. e. of Sherman-st., 46x149 Sheridan-st., w. s., indefinite location, 50x125	955
Sherman-st., e. s., 221 ft. s. of Dodd-st., 50x150	425
Morris and Essex Railroad, w. s., 3 chains and 43 links on railroad	3,500
Scotland-st., e. s., 52 ft. n. of Willow-st., 50x114 Laurel-st., s. s., 129 ft. e. of Scotland st., 39x101	1,092
Sheridan-st., w. s., 390 ft. s. of Dodd-st., 50x125	550
Oakwood-place, w. s., indefinite location, 60x100	960

Belleville.

Lot of woodland in village Spring Garden, 5 40-100 acres	$1,798
Grant-av., s. s., indefinite location, 100x200	3,000
Grant-av., s. s., indefinite location, 50x200	1,200

Montclair.

Park and Elmwood avs., indefinite location, 108x212	nom.

Woodside.

River road, w. s., indefinite location, 80x300	$2,000

Hudson City.

St. Paul's-av. and Hackensack River, s. w. corner, 400x100x440	$5,025

Hoboken.

Jackson and Ferry sts., s. w. corner, 25x60	$875
Lot No. 20, block No. 3, Coster's estate, 25x100	1,100
Bloomfield-st., w. s., 93.8 ft. s. of 2d-st., 22x95 Garden-st., e. s., 90 ft. s. of 2d-st., 45x105 Bloomfield-st., w. s., 25 ft. s. of 6th-st., 57x95 6th-st., s. s., 72.6 ft. w. of Bloomfield-st., 22.6x25	3,000

West Hoboken.

Spring-st., e. s., 50 ft. s. of Lake-st., 25x100	$400
Spring-st., w. s., lots Nos. 141, 142, 143, each 25x100, Secombe's property	3,100

Jersey City.

Railroad-av., lot No. 13, map of Van Riker et al.	$1,400

Bergen.

Whiton-st., lot No. 2, block No. 21, map of Lafayette	$150

Greenville.

Clarke-av., lot No. 2, block No. 1, Hudson Land and Improvement Company's map	$1,800

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—A DWELLING FOR SALE IN West 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Price $35,000. Immediate possession given. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.—CHOICE BUILDING PLOTS, close to the depot, 40 minutes by Erie Railway from City, for SALE by the MOUNT RUTHERFORD COMPANY, at private sale only. Apply to R. H. BARROWS, Superintendent of Rutherford Park, or BLAUVELT & OGILBY, No. 157 Broadway.

ORANGE MOUNTAIN.—FOR SALE—Several eligible building sites of five acres (or more if desired) directly on the mountain, and commanding unsurpassed views of the surrounding country; well watered with living springs; fine old forest trees, &c. For price and permits, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT MORRISANIA, WESTchester County, a double cottage, 11 rooms, and three lots of ground, on Spring-place, near the Boston road; plenty of fruit; good well of water. Inquire on the premises, Spring-place, between 4th and 5th sts., first house from the Boston road.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

PLOTS OF ACRES, SITUATED IN the lower end of Westchester County and on the line of the Harlem River and Portchester Railroad, for sale by FRANK G. BROWN, No. 58 Broadway.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, at a bargain, till May next, house, containing eleven rooms, delightfully located on the shore, Tompkinsville, Staten Island, near the ferry. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

TO LET—A PARTIALLY FURNISHED house, near 4th-av.; rent low; house in perfect order. Inquire at No. 106 East 25th-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING, NO 39 Park-row, a spacious, well-lighted room, in good condition, on the fourth floor. Inquire of
JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE LARGE ROOM formerly occupied by the Open Board of Brokers, Nos. 16 and 18 Broad-st. Apply to D. C. HAYS, No. 11 Wall-st.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—NO. 5 BEEKman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

FARM WANTED.—I DESIRE TO LEASE, with privilege of purchase, a desirable farm of from 100 to 200 acres, with good improvements, in a healthy location, (within two hours of this city preferred.) For the above, or for a farm in Virginia, (Shenandoah Valley preferred,) would exchange a desirable residence with water front, at Ravenswood, L. I. Parties answering will please give full particulars, which must include price, terms, location, &c. Address JAMES, Box 169 *Times* Office.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, Monuments, Headstones. The largest and finest stock. Mantels, also catalogues, sent to the country. A. KLABER, 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED marble and marble mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF

Valuable Real Estate in the City of Brooklyn.

Supreme Court Sale, in Partition—under the direction of CHARLES CONDIT, Esq., Referee, Estate of EZRA LEWIS, deceased.

LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY will sell at auction, on MONDAY, the 19th day of July, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, Kings County, N. Y., the following improved and unimproved real estate:

The fine house and lot on the west side of Henry-st., known as No. 174 Henry-st., 225 feet, southerly from the corner of Joralemon. The lot has a frontage on Henry-st., of 25 feet, and runs through to Garden-st., (being in depth 181 feet 6 inches,) with a frontage on Garden-street of 25 feet. The house is three story, attic and basement, built of brick, with brown-stone trimmings, and has a frontage the whole width of lot on Henry-st., by 44 feet 4 inches in depth, built in the most thorough and complete manner throughout, with every modern convenience. On the rear of the lot, and fronting on Garden-st., is a large and well-built two-story brick stable, 25 feet front on Garden-st. by 30 feet in depth.

Also, four handsome three-story basement and attic brick houses, with brown-stone trimmings, finely situated on the southerly side of President-st., 175 feet from the corner of Hicks, and known as Nos. 114, 116, 118 and 120 President-st., each with a frontage on President-st. of 20 feet, by 40 feet in depth, with extension of 10 feet, built in the most substantial manner throughout, and containing all modern improvements.

Also, the house and lot on southerly side of President-st., 100 feet easterly from the corner of Hicks, and known as No. 110 President-st. The house is well built of wood, roomy and convenient. The lot has a frontage on President-st. of 25 feet by 100 feet deep on each side.

Also, a vacant lot on President-st., 131 feet 3 inches easterly from the corner of Hicks, with a frontage on President-st. of 23 feet 9 inches by 100 feet deep on the east side, and measuring 108 feet on its westerly line.

Also, the three vacant lots handsomely situated on the west side of Henry-st., 50 feet from the corner of President. These lots are each 25 feet 4 inches front and rear, by 104 feet in depth. On the rear of two of these lots is a good frame stable.

Maps and particulars at auctioneer's office, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York. CHAS. CONDIT, Referee.
JAS. M. LEWIS, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 67 Wall-st., New-York.

LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL
134 BUILDING PLOTS,
In the Second Ward of the
CITY OF BAYONNE,
Near Bergen Point, Hudson County, N. J.,
On THURSDAY, July 22, 1869,
AT 2 P. M., ON THE GROUND,
Within 1,000 feet of Central Railroad Depot,
Twenty-five minutes from foot of Liberty-st., N. Y.,
and as near the City Hall, N. Y., as 23d-st., in time.
TWENTY-ONE TRAINS DAILY, EACH WAY,
STOP AT THIS STATION.

Luxuriant cars, and best of accommodations. First-class property; none better; streets graded to city grade, walks flagged and trees planted, adjoining fine improvements, churches, schools, stores, &c., &c.

For tickets, free of charge, to and from the property, on the day of sale, or before, apply to LEWIS E. WOOD, No. 69 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, or to E. C. BRAMHALL & SONS, First National Bank Building, Jersey City, or Ticket Agent Central Railroad, foot of Liberty-st., New-York.

TERMS—Ten per cent. on day of sale; ten per cent. semi-annually thereafter.

JOHNSON & MILLER, Auctioneers.
JOHNSON & MILLER'S
GREAT ISLIP SALE OF VILLA PLOTS, westerly part of the farm formerly belonging to A. J. Bergen, Esq., on the premises,
TUESDAY, JULY 20.

HOW TO GO.—All who have been fortunate enough to secure tickets will, if they study their comfort and convenience, on the morning of the sale find their way by one of the many lines of the horse railroads to the Bushwick-avenue station of the South Side Railroad, and there seat themselves in the cars which will be in waiting by 9¾ o'clock.

Cars will also leave foot of South Eighth-st., Williamsburg, connecting as above, at 9¾ o'clock, for the accommodation of such as are unable to go as above advised. New-Yorkers must allow at least 15 minutes for crossing the ferries.

The auctioneers have limited the number of tickets to 500. They are determined to make this the most select and delightful excursion of the season. All suspicious characters will, without the least ceremony, be ejected from the cars by efficient detectives. Splendid lunch, prepared by a well-known City caterer, will be ready on arrival of train.
JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.
NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of
GOVERNMENT BONDS
and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.
JAY COOKE & CO.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, July 17, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881	120	120⅜	5-20 Coupon, '67	120⅛	120⅜
Coupon, 1881	120⅝	120⅞	5-20 Coupon, '68	120⅛	120⅜
5-20 Regis., 1862	121⅛	121⅜	10-40 Regist'd	109⅞	110
5-20 Coupon, '62	123⅜	123⅝	10-40 Coupon	110⅛	110⅜
5-20 Coupon, '64	121⅛	121⅜	Gold	135⅜	135⅝
5-20 Coupon, '65	121⅛	121⅜	U. S. Cur. Pac.	107⅛	107⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	120⅛	120⅜			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

ST. CHARLES BRIDGE FIRST MORTGAGE TEN PER CENT. BONDS,
TEN years to run, guaranteed by the North Missouri Railroad Company, payable semi-annually at the Bank of Commerce, New-York,
AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

NORTH MISSOURI FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, AT 85 AND INTEREST.
The undersigned are the authorized agents for the sale of the above securities, and recommend them as first-class investments.
JAMESON, SMITH & COTTING,
NOS. 14 AND 16 WALL-ST.

BLAKE, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
AND NO. 28 STATE-ST., BOSTON.
EXCHANGE ON LONDON,
AND STERLING CREDITS.
DEALERS IN COMMERCIAL PAPER.
BUY AND SELL
MASSACHUSETTS AND NEW-YORK STATE STOCKS,
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD STRICTLY ON COMMISSION.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

WE OFFER FOR SALE:
South Side Railroad First Mortgage Bonds.
Piedmont Railroad First Mortgage Bonds.
Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad Second Mortgage Bonds.
Petersburg Railroad First Mortgage Bonds.
Clover Hill Railroad First Mortgage Bonds.
Investments in above securities at present prices will pay from 8½ to 10 per cent. per annum.
LANCASTER, BROWN & CO.
No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.
NO. 18 BROAD-ST.
LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.
CAPITAL $1,000,000
PAID IN $500,000

TRUSTEES.

H. M. BENEDICT, Pres't Gold Ex. Bank.	G. T. BONNER, G. T. Bonner & Co.
J. L. BROWNELL, J. L. Brownell & Bro.	T. S. MARLOR.
T. H. MARVIN, Marvin Bros. & Co.	JAMES D. SMITH, Jameson, Smith & Cotting.
T. B. STOUT, Stout & Dickinson.	R. W. MARTIN, Jr., R. W. Martin, Jr., & Co.
A. M. FERRIS, A. M. Ferris & Bro.	JAMES B. COLGATE, Trevor & Colgate.
T. B. MUSGRAVE, Musgrave & Co.	L. J. VAN BOSKERCK, Lockwood & Co.
	JOHN BONNER, John Bonner & Co.

Transacts a general banking business.
Receives deposits subject to check at sight, and allows five per cent. interest on balance.
Interest allowed on deposits for a specified time, as per agreement.
JOHN BONNER, President.
D. W. BERDAN, Manager.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE interest on the Bonds and Stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due Aug. 1, 1869, will be paid MONDAY, Aug. 2, by Peter B. Sweeny, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at his office in the new Court-house. The transfer books will be closed Saturday, July 3, 1869.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, June 25, 1869.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

FINANCIAL.

A PACIFIC RAILWAY GOLD LOAN $6,500,000.

We beg leave to announce that we have accepted the agency of the
KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
For the sale of its
New Seven Per Cent. Thirty-Year Gold Loan. Free of Tax.
This Loan amounts to $6,500,000.
First Mortgage Land-Grant and Sinking Fund Bonds,
secured upon the extension of the Railway from near Sheridan, in Kansas, to Denver, Colorado, a distance of 237 miles, of which twelve miles are completed, and the rest is under construction. It is also a mortgage upon the rolling stock and franchise of this first-class railway now running through the State of Kansas.
And in successful operation for 437 miles west of the Missouri River, and earning already enough to meet all of its expenses and existing obligations, besides
More than the Interest upon this new Loan.
In addition to this the bonds are also secured by a first mortgage of the
Government Land Grant of three million acres,
extending in alternate sections on either side of the track, from the 394th mile post in Kansas to Denver. The proceeds of the sale of these lands are to be invested by the Trustees in the 7 per cent. Bonds themselves up to 120, or in United States Bonds as
A Sinking Fund for the redemption of the Bonds.
The lands embrace some of the finest portions of the magnificent Territory of Colorado, including a coal field and pinery. The Company also holds as an asset another tract of
Three Millions of Acres in the State of Kansas,
and although not pledged as a security for this loan, their possession adds largely to the Company's wealth and credit. We estimate the
Value of the Company's Property, Covered by This Mortgage, at $23,000,000, Net, While the Loan is Merely $6,500,000.
The bonds have
THIRTY YEARS TO RUN,
from May 1, 1869, and will pay
SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST IN GOLD,
semi-annually, on May 1 and Nov. 1, and are
Free From Government Taxation,
the Company paying the tax.
The **Principal** of the loan is made **Payable**, in **Gold**, in the City of New-York, but each coupon will
Be Payable in Frankfort, London, or New-York,
at the option of the holder, without notice, at the following rates:
On $1,000 Bond in New-York..$35 (gold) each half year.
On $1,000 Bond in London....£7 5s. 10d. each half year.
On $1,000 Bond in Frankfort...87 florins and 30 kreutzers each half year.
The agents of the loan, before accepting the trust, had the condition of the road, and the country through which it runs, carefully examined. They are happy to give the loan an emphatic indorsement as a
FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT
in every respect, perfectly sure, and in some essentials even
Better than Government Securities.
The bonds will be sold for the present at
96, and accrued Interest, both in Currency,
the agents reserving the right to advance the rate.
The attention of investors is invited to these well-secured bonds, which we recommend as one of the most profitable investments in the market.
Gold and Government Securities taken in payment at their market value, without commissions.
Pamphlets, with maps giving full information, sent on application.
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.
M. K. JESUP & CO.,
No. 12 Pine-street, New-York.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co
BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.
Buy and Sell all issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES.
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD
FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS,
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN.
FIFTY YEARS TO RUN,
FREE OF UNITED STATES TAX,
Issued by the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway Company. These Bonds, at the price, yield in Currency Ten Per Cent. per annum.
A limited quantity only for sale before advancing the price.
Full information furnished by
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
Financial Agents,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.
Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.
Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.
Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on
MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD,
in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on
CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

$500 REWARD.
Stolen from the subscriber, on the 12th inst., the following described Bonds and Coupons:
$1,000 Tennessee 6 ℔ cent. Bond, (new) No. 3,683.
$3,000 in 3 Bonds of City of Rahway, 7 ℔ cent., indorsed W. Fuller, Nos. 298, 299 and 300.
$4,000 in 4 Bonds of U. S. 5-20s, 1865, Nos. 179, 290, 91, 92 and 93.
$330 in Coupons of U. S. 6 ℔ cent. Bonds, 1867, Nos. 136, 603, 604 and 605, 144,980, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86 and 87.
The above reward will be paid for the return of the same, or a proportionate sum for any part.
HENRY P. MARSHALL,
No. 78 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, July 19, 1869.
NOTICE.
The Treasury purchases and sales during the present week will be: July 21, a purchase of three million of 5-20 bonds; July 22, a sale of one million dollars gold. Particulars furnished on application at the Treasury.
DANIEL BUTTERFIELD,
Ass't. Treasurer United States.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, July 10, 1869.
PROPOSALS FOR $500,000 ASSESSMENT FUND BONDS OF THE CITY OF BROOKLYN.
Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until Monday, the 19th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of $500,000 of Assessment Fund Bonds of the City of Brooklyn, authorized by section 7 of chapter 169 Laws of 1861.
The bonds will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the 1st day of January and July in each year, and the principal will be redeemed three years from the date of the bond.
Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Assessment Fund Bonds of the City of Brooklyn," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.
The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all bids, if in his judgment the interest of the City require it.
EVAN M. JOHNSON, Comptroller.

BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, July 9, 1869.
A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the office of the Secretary, corner of Main and Swan sts., in the City of Buffalo, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of August next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of taking into consideration an agreement entered into by the directors of this Company and the directors of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, consolidating the two companies and the property and franchises thereof, and voting upon the question of ratifying or rejecting the said agreement.
The poll will be open at 11 o'clock A. M., and remain open two hours, and as much longer as may be necessary to receive the vote.
The transfer books will be closed at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, at 2 o'clock P. M. of the 10th inst.
GEORGE H. CHASE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT SINKING FUND SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE Houston and Texas Central Railway Company.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold, IN NEW-YORK.

The undersigned offer to persons desiring a safe and profitable investment, a limited amount of the above Bonds at 90 per cent. and accrued interest in currency.
NO BONDS ARE ISSUED EXCEPT UPON ROAD COMPLETED, EQUIPPED AND IN OPERATION.
For further information apply to
JAMES ROBB, KING & CO.,
No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
J. S. KENNEDY & CO.,
No. 41 Cedar-st., New-York.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company OF ILLINOIS,

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK. COUPONS PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER.
FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

Length of road, 117 5-100 miles from Danville west to Pekin, on the line of the oldest and principal wagon-road in the State. Total amount of bonds, $2,000,000, less than $18,000 per mile, secured by a first mortgage on the entire property of the Company.

Capital stock, $3,000,000, a large portion of which has already been paid in.

The grading and bridging for the entire line have been completed from funds realized from stock subscriptions, and are now ready for the iron, which is being laid as rapidly as possible.

The road will be consolidated with the line from Danville to Indianapolis, making a line of 210 miles. At Indianapolis connections will be made with all the through lines to New-York and Baltimore. At Danville with the Toledo, Wabash and Western.

It has also western connections with the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers and Union Pacific Railroad.

Having been appointed agents for the sale of these bonds, we with great satisfaction, and the utmost confidence, offer them to our customers and investors generally, as a cheap, safe and desirable security; being issued by a road passing through the garden of Illinois, a State well known for its enormous agricultural productions and rapid increase in wealth and population; and through numerous large manufacturing towns and cities, with its valuable railroad connections, making it a through line and a first-class road in every respect.

Some idea of the value of railway property in the State may be formed by looking over the statistics of the earnings of all the lines now completed.

The stock of the Rock Island, the Illinois Central, the Chicago and Alton, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Roads, are all selling at from above par to nearly 200, while none of them are more favorably located, and the competition with either is much greater than this road can have. There is no reason why the stock of this road may not sell as high as either of the above. The Bonds are convertible into stock at par, at the option of the holder, and may be registered in the name of the owner at any time if desired.

We have personally thoroughly examined the road and country along the line, and we stake our reputation in saying no better investment can be made in any First Mortgage Bonds.

At the present price they pay 10 per cent. currency, over 45 per cent. more than the same amount invested in Five-twenty Bonds, beside the advantage of being free of tax, and the prospect of a speedy advance in the stock of the road on completion, into which they may be converted.

Price 95 and accrued interest, both in currency. Bonds forwarded by express, free of charge.

Government Bonds and Gold received at their market value in exchange without commission.

For particulars apply to
TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
NO. 14 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI—The coupons of the 1st Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due on the 1st of August, 1869, will be paid on and after that date at the Bank of America, free of tax. By order, JAS. H. LUCAS, President.

DIVIDENDS.

31ST DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. and the Government tax, payable on demand.
JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NO. 7 NASSAU-ST., (CONTINENTAL BANK BUILDING,) NEW-YORK, June 24, 1869.
SIXTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.
The Board of Managers of this Company have this day declared the regular semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after the 2d day of August next, at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York.
Transfer books will be closed from July 16 to Aug. 2, inclusive.
CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.
ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 104 Broadway.

Cash Capital	$250,000 00
Assets July 1, 1869	322,458 49
Liabilities	2,390 43

NEW-YORK, July 14, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on demand.
CHARLES BAMBURGH, Secretary.

OFFICE HOWARD INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 66 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF
SIX PER CENT.
FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
payable on and after July 7, 1869.
THEO. KEELER, Secretary.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 161 BROADWAY.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on demand on and after July 1, 1869, at the office of the Company.
The transfer books will be closed from 20th inst. to July 1.
JOHN B. ARTHUR, Secretary.
NEW YORK, June 17, 1869.

COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY.
PITTSBURG, July 14, 1869.
The Board of Directors of the Columbia Oil Company have this day declared a dividend, No. 35, of Four per Cent. on the Capital Stock, payable Monday, 19th inst.
A. P. MCGREW, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE, NO. 64 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 9, 1869.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., (free from Government tax,) payable on and after July 15, 1869.
The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 15th inst.
JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, July 12, 1869.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a cash Dividend of Four per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 2d of August next, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, where the transfer books are now closed.
GEO. H. CHASE, Treasurer.

WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY OF BUFFALO, BUFFALO, July 3, 1869.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on demand.
New-York stockholders will be paid at the branch office, No. 139 Broadway.
E. B. SMITH, Secretary.
Dividend Jan. 1, 1869, 25 per Cent.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R. CO., Treasurer's Office, No. 26 Exchange-place, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1869.
A CASH DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER Cent, on the capital stock of this Company will be payable on and after the 20th July, prox., at this office. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the morning of July 20.
By order of the Board of Managers.
A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY, BROOKLYN, N. Y., July 13, 1869.
STOCKHOLDERS ARE HEREBY notified that a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free from Government tax, will be paid on demand, at their office in New-York, No. 173 Broadway, corner of Cortlandt-st.
PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 153 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1869.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) per cent., free of tax, has been declared, payable on demand. By order of the Board.
ABNER HAYWARD, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1869.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., (5,) free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of August next.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 156 BROADWAY.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., free of tax, has been declared, payable on and after the 7th inst.
JOHN BARRY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 2, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—THE FARMERS' BANK OF Kentucky has declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent., payable to the New-York stockholders at the Bank of America on demand.

DIVIDENDS.

HOME INSURANCE CO.,
OFFICE NO. 135 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1869.

CASH CAPITAL	$2,000,000 00
ASSETS, 1st July, 1869	4,243,234 53
LIABILITIES	75,489 53

The Board of Directors have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of
FIVE PER CENT.
on the capital stock, payable on demand, free of Government tax.
J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURG SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of South 3d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, E. D., (late Williamsburg,) L. I.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
Depositors are hereby notified that semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upward, that shall have been deposited three months on the 1st day of July next, will be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, July 19.
FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal and draw interest from July 1.
Deposits made on or before the 10th day of July will draw interest from the 1st.
The Bank is open for business daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., and also on Mondays and Saturdays from 4 o'clock P. M. until 7 o'clock P. M.
GEORGE RICARD, President.
WILLIAM WALL, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, Vice-Presidents.
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.
DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, July 9, 1869.
The regular quarterly Dividend of Two (2) per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, payable at this office 20th inst.
The transfer book will close on Saturday, 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopen 21st inst.
R. G. ROLSTON, President.

SECURITY INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 119 BROADWAY.

Cash capital	$1,000,000 00
Total assets July 1, 1869	1,909,968 53

EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. and the Government tax, payable on demand.
FRANK W. BALLARD, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 48 WALL-ST., (Bank of New-York Building.)
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT (8) PER CENT., free of tax, is payable on demand.
JOHN M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1869.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 172 BROADWAY, CORNER MAIDEN-LANE.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 2d proximo.
Transfer books closed 15th inst.
CHAS. H. ROSER, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1869.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, 470 BROADWAY AND 72 WALL-ST., July 7, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., payable on the 10th inst., free of Government tax.
T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

24TH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 149 BROADWAY, N. Y.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on demand.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.
JULY 7, 1869.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1867.
TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, is payable on demand.
A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 176 BROADWAY, HOWARD BUILDING, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1869.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of
FIVE (5) PER CENT.,
free from tax, payable on and after July 6, 1869.
JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 644 BROADWAY, CORNER BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK, June 25, 1869.
THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed the usual semi-annual interest to be paid on all deposits (by the rules entitled thereto,) at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, July 19, free of Government tax.
The credit will be made under date of July 1; and if not withdrawn, will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date.
E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 151 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN, NO. 48 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1869.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A STOCKHOLDERS' Dividend of Ten per Cent., free of tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.
ALSO,
A Scrip Dividend of Sixty per Cent., free of tax, to policy holders entitled to participate in the profits of the Company, for which certificates will be issued Aug. 16, 1869.
ALSO,
Six per Cent. Interest on the outstanding Scrip.
WM. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY. CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 12, 1869.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three and a half per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after Monday, Aug. 2. Stockholders registered at New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 49 Wall-st. The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 15th inst. until Aug. 3.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, July 3, 1869.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. in cash, free of Government tax, has been declared by the Illinois Central Railroad Company, payable on the 2d day of August next to the holders of full-paid shares registered at the close of the 17th day of July instant, after which date and until the 6th day of August the transfer books will be closed.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, NO. 82 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, free of Government tax, will be paid depositors on all sums entitled thereto, of $5 and upward, on and after MONDAY, July 19. Interest not withdrawn, will draw interest as principal from July 1. Deposits made now will draw interest from July 1, at the rate of Six per Cent., free of Government tax.
WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY K. CONKLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, (Stonington Railroad,) NEW-YORK, June 24, 1869.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A half per Cent., (3½ ℔ cent.,) free of Government tax, was declared this day, payable at the office of Messrs. M. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 39 William-st., on the 19th day of July.
Transfer books will be closed until the 19th prox.
F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STANDARD FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 117 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1869.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the usual semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. and the Government tax, payable on demand. Also, Twelve and one-half per Cent. in scrip for undivided profits, for which certificates will be issued to shareholders, dated Aug. 1, 1869, and bearing interest at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum.
WILLIAM M. ST. JOHN, Secretary.

FIREMAN'S TRUST INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, OFFICES, NO. 26 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN, NO. 69 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 12, 1869.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors, held this day, a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, was declared, payable on demand.
O. D. MILDEBERGER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO., NO. 149 BROADWAY, NORTHWEST COR. LIBERTY-ST. NEW-YORK, July 12, 1869.
CASH CAPITAL, $200,000; SURPLUS, JULY 1, 1869, $223,656. The usual semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. is payable on demand, free of Government tax.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

COMMONWEALTH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 151 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1869.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared payable on demand.
D. M. DOUGHTY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 140 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1869.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
A. WILEY, Jr., Secretary.

GUARDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 187 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1869.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after the 17th inst.
WALTER K. PAYE, Secretary.

OFFICE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 152 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 50 WALL-ST., New-York, July 14, 1869.
TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX per Cent., free of tax and payable on demand.
WM. R. MACDIARMID, Sec.

DIVIDEND.—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent., (3,) payable to the New-York stockholders on demand at the Bank of America.

MISCELLANEOUS.

[Copy.]
TO MERCHANTS AND ALL OTHERS CONCERNED.—Under a recent order of the Treasury Department, all merchandise shipped to Pacific ports via the Isthmus of Panama will be corded and sealed at the dock of the receiving vessel, on and after the 21st inst.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, Collector.
Information on this subject will be given at the office of the Tenth Division, No. 395 Canal-st., over People's Bank.
L. B. GRIGSBY, Deputy Collector.

TWO DOUBLE-GLUED KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 80 gallons each. To be seen at No. 304 Pearl-st., up stairs.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Commissioners of the Central Park for and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Sixty-eighth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York.

We, the undersigned Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First.—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to D. P. Ingraham, Jr., Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 32 Nassau-st., (Room No. 42,) in the said City, on or before the 3d day of August, 1869, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said 3d day of August, 1869, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Second.—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office, of the City of New-York, there to remain until the 14th day of August, 1869.

Third.—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, lying and being on Sixty-eighth-street, in the City of New-York, between the Eighth-avenue and the Hudson River, and extending on either side of said Sixty-eighth-street, half the distance to the next street thereto; and

Fourth.—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of August, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

D. P. INGRAHAM, Jr., T. COMAN, G. W. DITCHETT, Commissioners.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 28, 1869.

CORPORATION NOTICE. — PUBLIC notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For building sewers in Vandam, Sullivan, Watts, Washington, and Laight streets.

Second—For building sewers in Second-avenue, from Seventy-fourth to and through Seventy-fifth-street to Third-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

First—Both sides of Vandam-street, from Greenwich to Macdougal-street, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets; both sides of Sullivan, from Broome to Spring-street, and on the southerly side of Spring, from Sullivan to Clark-street; both sides of Watts-street, from Greenwich to West-street, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets; both sides of Washington, from Vestry to Laight-street, and both sides of Laight-street, from Washington to Greenwich-street, to the extent of half the block on all intersecting streets.

Second—Embraces all the lots lying between Madison and Second avenues and between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-ninth streets, and the lots on the easterly side of Second-avenue, between Seventy-fourth and Seventy-fifth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to EMANUEL B. HART, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., within thirty days from the date of this notice.

EMANUEL B. HART, RICHARD TWEED, THOMAS B. ASTEN, RICHARD M. HENRY, Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1869.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For laying Nicolson pavement in Sixteenth-street, from Fourth-avenue to Rutherfurd-place.

Second—For laying Nicolson pavement in Irving-place, from Fourteenth to Twentieth-street.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

First—Both sides of Sixteenth-street, from Fourth-avenue to Rutherfurd-place, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Second—Both sides of Irving-place, from Fourteenth to Twentieth-street, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to Emanuel B. Hart, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., within thirty days from the date of this notice.

E. B. HART, RICHARD TWEED, THOS. B. ASTEN, RICHARD M. HENRY, Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1869.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL Revenue for the 4th District of the State of New-York, comprising the 3d, 5th, 6th and 8th Wards of the City of New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to law, that I have received from the Assessor the lists of valuations and enumerations of property subject to tax under the "act to provide internal revenue to support the Government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and the acts amendatory thereto, approved March 3, 1865, July 13, 1866, and March 2, 1867; that the duties and taxes enumerated therein have become due and payable, and that I will attend, personally or by deputy, for the collection of the same at my office, No. 61 Chambers-st., near Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 19th day of June until the 10th day of July, 1869, inclusive, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

The lists herein referred to comprise the SPECIAL TAXES on BUSINESSES, TRADES and PROFESSIONS, and the taxes on CARRIAGES, BILLIARD-TABLES, GOLD WATCHES, GOLD AND SILVER PLATE, for the year ending May 1, 1870, and the taxes upon INCOMES for the year ending Dec. 31, 1868.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the lists aforesaid, within the time hereby specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

ALFRED PLEASONTON, Collector.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 18, 1869.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Avenue A, from One Hundredth-street to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the sixth day of August, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Avenue A, from One Hundredth-street to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, in the City of New-York, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807.

RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated NEW-YORK, July 10, 1869.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Sixty-fifth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the tenth day of August, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Sixty-fifth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the People of the State of New-York, entitled, "An Act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807.

RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated NEW-YORK, July 10, 1869.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Ninety-fifth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such cases made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the sixth day of August, 1869, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Ninety-fifth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807.

RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated NEW-YORK, July 10, 1869.

MEDICAL.

DR. B. COBBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 8 City Hall-place.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOTENCE, resulting from the follies of youth, or other cause, youth, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be careful and find the right place. Dr. LEWIS has given his special attention to the cure of private diseases without mercury for 40 years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 58 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.) can cure worse cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED immediately by DR. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st., without mercury. Manhood restored by his Elixir of Life. Recommended before marriage.

CHRONIC DISEASES CURED BY DR. GATES, No. 107 East 17th-st., second door from Union-square. Offices open from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Scotia, Wedn'sday, July 21	Siberia, Thursday, Aug. 5
Tarifa, Thursday, July 22	Russia, Wed'sday, Aug. 11
Cuba, Wednesday, July 28	Palmyra, Thursday, Aug. 12
Tripoli, Thursday, July 29	Java, Wednesday, Aug. 18
China, Wednesday, Aug. 4	Samaria, Thursday, Aug. 19

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying emigrants.
First Cabin......$130, gold. Second Cabin......$80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris......$145, gold.
By the Thursday and Saturday steamers,
First Cabin......$80, gold. Steerage......$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage, apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT....LEMARIE....SATURDAY, July 24
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT.SATURDAY, Aug. 7
LAFAYETTE......ROUSSAU..SATURDAY, Aug. 21
PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE.SATURDAY, Sept. 4

Rates of passage payable in gold, (wine included:)
TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $78.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON........Saturday, July 24, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, (via Halifax)......Tuesday, July 27, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN......Saturday, July 31, 11 A. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.Saturday, Aug. 7, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. PAYABLE IN GOLD.		STEERAGE. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F. by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE,

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers, are intended to sail as follows:

BRITANNIA....July 24	CALEDONIA....Aug. 14
COLUMBIA....July 31	CAMBRIA....Aug. 21
EUROPA....Aug. 7	IOWA....Aug. 28

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Dey-st., or at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 46 North River. WEDNESDAY.

MANHATTAN, 2,865 tons......July 21, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, 3,132 tons......July 28, at 4½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, 2,865 tons......Aug. 4, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, 3,132 tons......Aug. 11, at 4½ P. M.
COLORADO, 3,025 tons......Aug. 18, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA, 3,392 tons......Aug. 25, at 4 P. M.
CABIN PASSAGE......(Gold)..$80.
STEERAGE......(Currency)..$30.

Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.
Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. From Pier No. 47 North River.

FRANCE, GRACE, Saturday, July 24, at 3 P. M.
VIRGINIA, FORBES, Saturday, July 31, at 10 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $75; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin. Outside.	Inside	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$200	$185	$150	$75

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

ON 1ST, 11TH AND 21ST, EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

JULY 21—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Captain SEABURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Captain PARKER.

Steamer leaving July 10 connects closely with steamer OREGONIAN, leaving San Francisco Aug. 4 for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS—Freight for steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, received until 4 P.M. on TUESDAY, July 20. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MERRIMACK, Capt. ——, July 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. WIER, Sept. 24.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P.M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER......July 22
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE......July 29
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE......Aug. 5

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.

The splendid new steamers
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Wed'day, July 28
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Tuesday, Aug. 17.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer EAGLE, Captain M. R. GREENE, THURSDAY, July 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

TWICE A WEEK,
WEDNESDAYS
AND
SATURDAYS.

The steamships
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, July 21, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, July 24, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.
RAPIDAN, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, July 28, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, July 31, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

TO SAVANNAH AND POINTS IN THE INTERIOR OF GEORGIA AND FLORIDA.

THE BLACK STAR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS

Having withdrawn from the associated lines, will run a semi-weekly Independant line commencing early in August next.

This line will give through Bills of Lading to all points in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and M. A. Cohen's line of steamers to Augusta, and also give through rates to stations on Central Railroad, Southwestern Railroad, Macon and Western Railroad, Augusta and Savannah Railroad, Georgia Railroad, Augusta and Macon Railroad, Milledgeville and Eatonton Railroad, Macon and Georgia Railroad, Macon and Brunswick Railroads, and all landings on Chattahoochie River.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

GULF STREAM....MCCREERY....Saturday, July 24
MARIPOSA......KEMBLE......Saturday, July 31

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The fast and popular side-wheel steamship MAGNOLIA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, July 21, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River.

Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 73 William-st.

The steamship SARAGOSSA will follow 28th July.

SHIPPING.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 282 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON

VIA FALL RIVER, DIRECT.

The world-renowned steamers,

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

COMMANDER BRAYTON, COMMANDER SIMMONS,

WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY, FROM PIER 30 NORTH RIVER, (Foot of Chambers-st.)

AT 5 P. M.

DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA.

Grand Promenade Concert

EVERY EVENING.

THE ONLY LINE RUNNING SUNDAY NIGHT.

PROVIDENCE Passengers by the above steamers will leave Fall River at 5:30 A. M., ARRIVING at 6:30 A. M.

RETURNING will leave Providence at 5 P. M., making direct connection with the boat, and allowing a good night's rest on board each way.

To better accommodate the public

THE SPLENDID STEAMERS,

NEWPORT and OLD COLONY,

COMMANDER LEWIS, COMMANDER MILLER,

WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) FROM PIER 28 NORTH RIVER, (Foot of Murray-st.,)

AT 5:30 P. M.

For BOSTON via NEWPORT.

FREIGHT received at Pier 30 up to 5 P. M., and at Pier 28 up to 6:20 P. M. each evening.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President,
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director,
CHAS. H. VAILE, General Passenger Agent,
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent,
NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.
Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 3 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR.

WARD'S WEEKLY LINE OF STEAMERS, KEWEENAW and ST. PAUL, running during the season to all Lake Superior ports.

One of the above first-class, low-pressure passenger steamers will leave the dock, foot Woodward-av., Detroit, for Duluth, Superior City and all intermediate ports every TUESDAY NIGHT at 11 o'clock, after the arrival of the late Eastern trains, and calling at Port Huron, the terminus of the G. T. and G. W. Railroads, the following morning, connecting at Superior with stages for St. Paul, Minn.

Passengers for the Red River Country will find this the cheapest and best route. For tickets, rooms, or any information, apply to EBER WARD, Detroit, or BRADY & CO., Agents, Detroit, Mich.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD, THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.

One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sunday's excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

FOR LONG BRANCH.—THE SPLENDID steamboat MAGENTA, Captain JOHN MANNING, Will leave New-York from Pier No. 28 North River, north side of pier, foot of Barclay-st., daily (Sundays excepted) at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., leaving Long Branch at 7:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping, for passengers only, at Pier No. 4 North River at 4:15 P. M., and on the morning trip up. Fare, each way, $1; excursion tickets, $1 50; commutation, one month, $20; two months, $35; three months, $45. On Wednesdays and Saturdays there will be an extra train from Long Branch to New-York at 6:20 P. M., landing at Pier No. 28 about 8 P. M. Horses, carriages and general freight transported. Dodd's Express Company will attend to all baggage and express matters and will have tickets for sale at their principal offices.

M. PAUL, Superintendent.
L. B. & S. S. R. R.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The fastest, elegant evening river steamboats in the world. The VANDERBILT or CONNECTICUT leaves Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock, and foot of West 34th-st. at 6:15. Fare only $1 50, being $1 75 less than rail and 75c. cheaper than any other route, and like reduction to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, all points West, to Saratoga, Sharon, Lake George, all points on Lake Champlain, to Montreal, to all points in Vermont and Western Massachusetts. Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at Dodd's Express Offices, Nos. 429 and 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn. Baggage called for at residence and checked through to destination; also, at No. 308 West-st., above Spring-st. Passengers landed in Saratoga in time for breakfast.

FOR CONEY ISLAND.—THE STEAMboat NORWALK, Capt. G. W. WILSON, makes regular trips to Coney Island, leaving Christopher-st., North River, at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Warren-st., 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4, Morris-st., North River, at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.

The steamboat SYLVAN SHORE, Captain E. T. WILSON, makes regular trips to Coney Island, leaving North 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8 o'clock; Broome-st., New-York, at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9:12 and 3 o'clock.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Sat., July 17....10:30 A. M.	Sat., July 17....2:30 P. M.
Sun., July 18....9 A. M.	Sun., July 18....6:30 P. M.
Mon., July 19....12 M.	Mon., July 19....4 A. M.
Tues., July 20....3 P. M.	Wed., July 21....6:15 A. M.
Wed., July 21....3 P. M.	Thurs., July 22....7 A. M.
Thurs., July 22....3 P. M.	Fri., July 23....7 A. M.

ALBANY AND TROY DAY LINE—CHANGE OF TIME.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will on and after THURSDAY, July 8, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8, and 34th-st. at 8:15, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Tivoli, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold and baggage checked on board the boats to all points on New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroads.

FOR CATSKILL.—STEAMERS THOMAS POWELL and NEW CHAMPION leave Franklin-st. Pier daily at 5 P. M., and SATURDAYS at 2 P. M., landing at Cold Spring, Highland, Rhinebeck, Barrytown, Tivoli, Maiden, West Camp, Smith's Dock and Germantown, connecting at Catskill with stages for the Catskill Mountain House and all points West.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare.—The beautiful steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier 37 E. R., foot Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN, FOR Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4:15 P. M. from Pier No. 14 East River, first below Wall-st., touching at 37th-st. at 4:30. Fare to 37th-st. 10c., to all other landings 50c. Barney & Searing's Huntington and Oyster Bay Express on board.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—The steamboat ANTELOPE leaves every morning, without exception, from the foot of Harrison-st., at 8 o'clock, landing at 34th-st. 8¼, Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplank's.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, (Ft. Schuyler,) Gt. Neck, Sands' Pt., Mott's Dock and Glenwood.—Str. Seawanhaka leaves Peck-slip every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 4. Stopping at 37th-st., each way, for passengers only.

STEAMER MARY POWELL WILL commence running SATURDAY, June 5, 1869, for Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, leaving pier foot Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 3:30 P. M.; leave 34th-st., East River, at 3:40 P. M.

D. D. & T. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT Line for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, Peekskill and all ldgs daily at 3:30, 4 and 5 P.M. from Harrison-st., Pier 34 N.R. On Pier. E. LANE, Agt

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—CONRAD KUHNER, plaintiff, against ELLEN KUHNER, defendant.—Summons for relief.—(Com not served.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 7 Murray-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, June 22, 1869.

STEPHEN WHITEHORN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 23d day of June, 1869.
jy5-law6wM*

CLAIRVOYANTS.

LADIES, DO NOT FAIL TO GO AND consult the greatest independent, business and medical clairvoyant in America, which is Mrs. LINWOOD; tells past, present and future; causes speedy marriages; name, likeness and lucky numbers; $100,000 reward to any one who can equal me in the profession or skill. No. 590 8th-av. near 42d-st.

LOOK! HERE!—NO HUMBUG.—MME. ROSS tells everything—the name of the one you marry and that of her visitor, causes speedy marriages, brings together those long separated, shows the correct likeness of the one you marry, at No. 15 East 20th-st., near Madison-av.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK.

NO. 166 NASSAU-ST.,
SUN BUILDING, OPPOSITE CITY HALL.

Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, from 5 to 7 o'clock.

INTEREST will be paid on and after Monday, July 12, on savings deposits at the rate of six per cent. per annum, free of tax, on all sums from $5 upward. If not withdrawn, interest will remain credited to depositors, and draw interest the same as original deposits.

ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS, for the convenience of business men, interest is paid on daily balances as per agreement, check books are furnished, and checks paid at sight without the book. The attention of business men is called to the advantages thus offered, which will be fully explained on applying at the Bank.

"Time is money." Depositors will receive prompt and courteous attention.

One dollar will commence an account.

German and French spoken at the counter.

Savings deposits made before the 20th inst., will draw interest from July 1.

CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.
G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

1869 July Interest. The usual semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000, which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to July 1, will be paid to depositors on and after July 19, or if not drawn, will be credited to the account, and draw interest from July 1 the same as a deposit. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax. Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

THE EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK.

No. 365 6th-av., (Booth's Theatre Building,)
Will open on MONDAY, July 26.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS FROM $1 TO 10,000, Free from Government Tax.

Money deposited before Aug. 1 will draw interest from July 1.

WILLIAM M. GILES, President.
HORACE K. THURBER, First Vice President.
HUGH MURRAY, Second Vice-President.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

William M. Giles,	Michael Connolly,
Horace K. Thurber,	Daniel J. Costar,
Hugh Murray,	Henry Harms,
Henry S. Osborn,	Frank B. Thurber,
Elias P. Lawrence,	James Cassin,
Henry Welsh,	James S. Barron,
John F. Pupke,	Wm. L. McDermott,
Edward Henry,	Edward Smith,
John W. Bockhorn,	August R. Mattlage,
Bernard L. Ackermann,	Frederick A. Ridabock,
William A. Hare,	Richard Field,
George E. Myers,	Vincent C. King,
Henry Lassing,	Charles F. Mattlage.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.

THIRTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

1869. JULY INTEREST—The usual semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to July 1, will be paid to depositors on and after WEDNESDAY, July 21, or, if not withdrawn, will be credited to the account, and will draw interest from July 1 the same as a deposit.

DEPOSITS made on or before JULY 20 will draw interest from the 1ST OF JULY.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums of $5 and upward.

One dollar received on deposit.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.

No. 58 Bowery, corner of Canal-st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL SUMS FROM FIVE TO FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Money deposited now, or on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.

Open every day from 10 to 3, and on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 5 to 7.

Assets......$5,510,163 31

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place.

DIVIDEND.—Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 19.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,

No. 82 Nassau-st., New-York.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of Government tax.

Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1. WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

A deposit before July 20 will draw interest from July 1—Six Per Cent., (free from Government tax.)

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

No. 354 3d-av., corner 26th-st.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday from 6 to 8 P. M.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. interest on $5 to $5,000.
Money deposited on or before July 20, will bear interest from July 1. ASSETS, $6,512,555 36.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

CHATHAM-SQUARE AND NEW BOWERY.

DEPOSITS MADE NOW DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.

Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

1869.—JULY INTEREST.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.

No. 58 Bowery, southwest corner of Canal-st.

The semi-annual interest, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, which have been on deposit for three or six months previous to July 1, will be credited and paid on and after WEDNESDAY, July 21.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly, and will be entered on the depositors' books at any time when presented after the 21st of July.

The Bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 A.M. to 2 P.M., and in the evenings of Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, from 5 till 7 o'clock.

Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from the 1st of July.

Bank books in German, French, and English.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS,
NO. 67 BLEECKER-ST., July 14, 1869.

THE TRUSTEES HAVE THIS DAY declared a dividend or interest, under the provisions of the by-laws, for the last six months ending the 30th June, as follows:

At the rate of five per cent. per annum on all sums of five and under five hundred dollars, and of four per cent. on all sums amounting to five hundred dollars and upward.

This interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.

It will be entered on the pass-book at any time when required on and after the third Monday, being the 19th of this month.

ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

CHATHAM-SQUARE AND NEW-BOWERY.
JUNE 21, 1869.

The Trustees of this bank have ordered the usual quarterly and half-yearly dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, to be paid on all deposits entitled thereto under the by-laws.

All interest not withdrawn will be added to the principal and will be entitled to interest as a deposit.

Deposits made before July 21 will receive interest as from July 1. HARRISON HALL, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
NEW-YORK, June 23, 1869.

INTEREST WILL BE PAID TO DEpositors at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 to $500, and 6 per cent. on sums exceeding $500, agreeable with the provisions of the by-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after July 19, 1869.

All interest not called for will be accredited as principal and draw interest accordingly.

All deposits made on or before July 10, 1869, will draw interest from the 1st.

BENJ. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JAMES BRICE, WILLIAM REMSEN, } Secretaries.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 283 BOWERY, NEAR HOUSTON-ST.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES have declared the usual dividend of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of from $5 to $10,000 entitled thereto, for the six months and three months ending June 30. And also an EXTRA DIVIDEND of one per cent. out of the earnings of the past six months on the above-entitled sums, being at the rate of EIGHT PER CENT. per annum. Payable on or after July 20. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVings Institution, No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st.—Six per Cent. interest (free from tax) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $10,000. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

German spoken.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

The usual dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto on the FIRST OF JULY, will be paid on and after JULY 20.

All money deposited on or before JULY 20 will draw interest from JULY 1.

CHARLES PECK, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK,
CLINTON HALL, ASTOR-PLACE, July 15, 1869.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Six per Cent. per annum (free of Government tax) will be paid on all sums on and after Aug. 2. Deposits made before Aug. 1 will draw interest from the 1st of August. WM. MILES, President.
J. S. SLOAN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.

R. H. BULL, President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Sec'y. J. R. KEELER, Vice-Prest.

DIME SAVINGS BANK, NOS. 3 AND 5 Broadway, Williamsburg.—Deposits made on or before the 20th draw interest from July 1, 6 per cent. on $5 to $5,000.

SAVINGS BANKS.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.

NEW-YORK, June, 1869.

Interest will be paid to depositors at the rate of Six (6) per Cent. on all sums from Five Dollars to Two Thousand Dollars, and on all sums exceeding Two Thousand Dollars Five per Cent. upon such excess of Deposits, agreeably with the provisions of the By-laws, free from Government tax, and payable on and after MONDAY, July 19, 1869.

All Interest not called for will remain as Principal, and draw Interest accordingly from the 1st inst.

The Bank is open for business daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS in addition from 5 to 7 o'clock, at No. 130 Bowery.

By order of the Trustees.

THOMAS JEREMIAH, President.
G. H. COGGESHALL, Secretary.

BOWLING-GREEN SAVINGS BANK.

NO. 33 BROADWAY.

Open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Deposits of any sum, from ten cents to ten thousand dollars will be received.

Six per cent. interest, free of Government tax.

SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST NOW DUE, AND PAYABLE ON AND AFTER JULY 21.

INTEREST ON NEW DEPOSITS commences on the first of every month. Accounts of depositors strictly private.

HENRY SMITH, President.
REEVES E. SELMES, Secretary.
WALTER ROCHE, EDWARD HOGAN, } Vice-Presidents.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 15th day of July, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE KERR, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 31st day of July, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

FRANCIS C. BARLOW, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 15th day of July, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY COHN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, and LEWIS REINSTEIN, of Strawberry Hill, South Carolina, each of whom has been adjudged a bankrupt on the petition of the said Henry Cohn; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or either of them, or for their or either of their use, and the transfer of any property by them or either of them are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 11th day of August, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.—New-York, July 15, 1869. FRANCIS C. BARLOW, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 16th day of July, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of BERNHARD HELLER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 9th day of August, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

FRANCIS C. BARLOW, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC C. NOE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been duly filed in said Court by Isaac C. Noe, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 26th day of July, 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 1st day of July, 1869.

jy5-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN SIMMONS, Jr., bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by John Simmons, Jr., of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 4th day of August, 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 8th day of July, 1869.

jy12-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN I. BRAGG, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by John I. Bragg, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 3d day of August, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 10th day of July, 1869. GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

jy12-law3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Eastern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES PARKER, individually and as a member of the firm of Parker & Peck, by whom a petition in bankruptcy was filed on the 28th day of May, A. D. 1869.—In Bankruptcy.—At Brooklyn, in said district, on the 2d day of July, A. D. 1869, before Hon. Charles L. Benedict, Judge of the Eastern District of New-York.—Eastern District of New-York, ss: This matter came on to be heard at the United States Court Rooms in the City of Brooklyn on July 2, 1869, in said Court, and the said Charles Parker appeared by Stanley Langdell & Brown, his attorneys, and Edward H. Peck having been duly called to appear and show cause, if any there were, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, failed to appear. And thereupon, and upon consideration of the proofs in said matter, it was found that the facts set forth in said petition were true; and it is therefore adjudged that the said Charles Parker and Edward H. Peck, copartners in trade composing said firm of Parker & Peck, are bankrupt within the true intent and meaning of the act entitled "An Act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867. And it is further ordered that the said Edward H. Peck shall, within five days after the date of this order, make and deliver, or transmit by mail, postpaid, to the Marshal, as messenger, a schedule of all his creditors and inventory of his estate, in the form and verified in the manner required of the petitioning debtor by the said act.

[L. S.] Witness Hon. Charles L. Benedict, Judge of said District Court, and the seal thereof, at Brooklyn, in said district, on the 2d day of July, A. D. 1869.

SAMUEL T. JONES,
Clerk of District Court for said District.

A true copy of the original adjudication of bankruptcy. SAMUEL T. JONES, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK SHERMAN, PAULINE KNAUSS, WILHELMINE KNAUSS, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by the said bankrupts, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 3d day of August, A. D. 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., (corner of Nassau-st.,) Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 8th day of July, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

jy12-law3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN I. BRAGG, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John I. Bragg, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 10th day of July, A. D. 1869.

ALEXANDER OSTRANDER, Assignee.
jy12-law3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK REPPER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 9th day of July, 1869.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Frederick Repper, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, who was on the 23d day of January, A. D. 1869, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York. JOHN TODD, Assignee,
jy12-law3wM* No. 202 Broadway, N. Y. City.

NO. 2,014.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH JACOBS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Joseph Jacobs, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 8th day of July, A. D. 1869.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
jy12-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York.

NO. 2,022.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JULIUS WEINBERG, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Julius Weinberg, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 8th day of July, A. D. 1869. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
jy12-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.

The largest stock in the City.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, either single or en suite, to let without board, either permanent or transient, at No. 15 University-place, between 8th and 9th sts., New-York; references required and given.

BOARDING.—A VERY PLEASANT AND handsomely furnished front room, second floor, with closets, water, bath and board for two, only $18 a week; in the first-class house, No. 149 East 31st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

A LARGE, NEATLY-FURNISHED front room, on second floor, to let, with or without full or partial board, in a strictly private family; house has all modern improvements. Apply at 107 Leroy-st.

A PLEASANT HOME IN A QUIET neighborhood, at No. 74 7th-av., near 14th-st.; large and small room on second floor, with ample closets.

TO LET—AT NO. 29 WEST 33D-ST., HANDsome suites of rooms with board, at summer prices; house first class in every respect; references exchanged.

TO SOUTHERN AND EUROPEAN families arriving in the City.—First-class rooms, with board, at No. 52 University-place.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, all modern improvements and private bath rooms, with first-class attendance. 170 5th-av., over Goupil's.

COUNTRY BOARD.

FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE BOARDING at Maplewood, South Orange, N. J., by Mrs. M. A. JENNINGS; four minutes' walk from depot, accommodations excellent, terms moderate, permanent families desired; plenty of shade, play-grounds, stabling, &c., with beautiful scenery on slope of nearest mountain to New-York. R. C. SPEER & CO., No. 80 Cedar-st.

A FINE SUITE OF ROOMS AND GOOD board can be had by a family of six or eight persons, or less, till Sept. 13, at Morristown, N. J.; the finest location in town; house supplied with gas, bathrooms, hot and cold water, &c. Address Post Office Box No. 145.

COUNTRY BOARD—EIGHTY MILES from the City, opposite Hyde Park, 2 miles from North River; location high and healthy; farm house well shaded; good table; pleasant rooms; terms moderate; mineral springs on the place. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE

This favorite Summer resort, commanding a view of the valley of the Hudson unsurpassed by any in the world, and so justly celebrated for its delightful temperature, will be open from June 10 to October 1. Terms, $4 50 per day or $28 per week.

Stages connect at Catskill with the trains on the Hudson River Railroad and the day boats from Albany and New-York; also, with the steamboats THOMAS POWELL and NEW CHAMPION, leaving Pier No. 35, foot of Franklin-st., New-York, for Catskill, daily, at 5 P. M.—Saturdays at 2 P. M.

CHAS. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

RUTHERFURD PARK HOTEL,

ON THE DELIGHTFUL PASSAIC RIVER.
RUTHERFURD PARK, N. J.

A few very desirable suites of rooms may be secured in the above popular and elegant Summer Resort, forty-five minutes from the City Hall, New-York, via Erie Railway. Splendid boating, bathing, fishing and driving. Fine stabling. Elegant lawns and croquet grounds. Table and attendance unsurpassed. Apply at No. 11 Barclay-st., or at the hotel.

THOMAS F. WELLS, Proprietor.

WHITE MOUNTAINS—LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG AND WILLOUGHBY.

FINEST LAKE SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES, via CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.

Seventy Miles Shorter than any Other Route.

Leave New-York, via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven steamer, Peck-slip, at 3:15 P. M.

On Saturdays, the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.

Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

DUNBARTON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J., is now open. It is desirably situated on high ground, and distant from the beach about two miles, thus enjoying all the advantages of the sea-breeze, while protected from the damp and chilly winds of the ocean, making it specially desirable for those in delicate health; it is well shaded and retired. Good stabling. Stages run to beach and cars. Terms moderate.

LANDON HOUSE—NEAR THE MISSISquoi Springs, Sheldon, Vt., is now open for boarders and the traveling public. A share of public patronage is solicited. WILL LANDON.

RAILROADS.

SUMMER EXCURSIONS.

Combination Excursion Tickets to all principal points in New-York, New-England, the Canadas and Lake Superior region, embracing many new and attractive routes, and a great variety of SHORT and CHEAP excursions as well as long and extensive tours, at very moderate rates, can now be obtained at the offices of the ERIE RAILWAY, Nos. 241 and 957 Broadway; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of 23d-st. and foot of Chambers-st., and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen. Supt.
WM. R. BARR, Gen. Pass'r Agent.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD LINE.

CAPE MAY

WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

Through cars are attached to the 12:30 noon train from foot of Cortlandt-st., and run through to Cape May without change, arriving at 7 P. M. Tickets for sale at foot of Cortlandt-st.; depot, Jersey City, and No. 944 Broadway. F. W. JACKSON, Gen'l. Supt.
F. W. RANKIN, Gen'l. Pass. Agent.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after June 1, 1869, the trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries, as follows:

8:00 A. M. mail for Patchogue and way stations.
10:00 A. M., Merrick and all stations.
3:20 P. M. express to Patchogue, stopping at Jamaica, Valley Stream, Baldwinsville, Merrick, South Oyster Bay, and all stations east except Wellwood.

Passengers by this train will be ticketed through to Bellport and Fireplace, via stage from Patchogue.

4:50 P. M. accommodation to Islip, on Saturdays through to Patchogue.
6:30 P. M. to Merrick, and on Saturdays through to Islip.

All trains will connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway. The 8:00 A. M. and 3:20 P. M. trains will connect with boat for Fire Island.

ROBERT WHITE, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express trains, at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M. and 6:30 P. M., daily. New and improved Drawing-room Coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping coaches, through to Cleveland. Sleeping Coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train to Meadville and from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train to Buffalo and the 6:30 P. M. train to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati.

For Port Jervis and Way, 11:30 A. M., daily, stopping at all stations; and 4:30 P. M., Orange Co. Express, connecting for Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery and Unionville.

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M.

For Greycourt and Way, at 8:30 A. M., daily.

For Suffern and Way, 5 P. M. and 6 P. M. Theatre train 11:30 P. M., daily.

For Paterson and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 6:30 A. M., 9 A. M., 12 M., 1:30 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot at 6:45 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 12 M., 1:45 P. M., (daily,) 4 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Way, from 23d-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:30 P. M. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 12 M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., 6 P. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Monsey and Way, from 23d-st. Depot, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4 P. M., 5 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight. From Chambers-st. Depot at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., *3:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 5:15 P. M., *6:30 P. M. and Saturdays only *12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in Drawing-room and Sleeping Coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241 and 957 Broadway; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; Long Dock Depot, Jersey City, and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Sup't.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

* To Piermont only.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.—On and after July 1, 1869, passenger trains will leave New-York and Harlem Railroad depot, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 7 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Montreal, Ogdensburg and intermediate points.

Tickets can be procured and baggage checked to all points North.

I. C. BUCKHOUT, General Superintendent.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1869.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, leave New-York as follows: Cincinnati and Chicago Express, 8 A. M.; Chicago Express, 10:45 A. M.; Montreal Express, 4 P. M.; Pacific Express, 6:30 P. M.; Night Express, 11 P. M. Elegant drawing-room cars attached to all day trains, and sleeping cars to night trains. The 6:30 P. M. train runs on Sundays.

APRIL 26, 1869. WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-Pres.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 3:30, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M., and at 12, midnight, on Saturdays. The A. M. and 1, 4:15 and 5:15 P. M. trains run through to Monsey.

MAY 17, 1869.

DRY GOODS.

AMERICANS VISITING PARIS

CAN MAKE THEIR PURCHASES, AT WHOLESALE PRICES, THROUGH C. H. A. CARTER, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 423 Grand Hotel.

All orders from America, with drafts on Paris Bankers, carefully and promptly filled.

TOYS.—A FINE ASSORTMENT OF EVERY description of toys, at STAVELEY'S, No. 870 Broadway, near 18th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

DORA at 8 o'clock. BLACK-EYED SUSAN at 10.

In consequence of the
NIGHTLY SWELLING HOUSES!
and the
UNUSUAL EXPRESSIONS OF ADMIRATION
Bestowed by the Press,

DORA ... SUSAN
DORA AND SUSAN
DORA BLACK-EYED SUSAN

Will be repeated nightly until further notice.

LISTEN!

"The sweetest idyl ever presented on the stage."
"The most exquisite gem of art."
"Grace, delicacy and pathos breathe through every line."
"Robson's burlesque a new revelation."
"It combines force with the most exquisite finish."

SEATS SECURED IN ADVANCE.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 1 P. M.

BOOTH'S THEATRE,

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
FIFTH WEEK.
THIS and EVERY EVENING during the week, and SATURDAY MATINEE.

MR. EDWIN ADAMS,
MISS BLANCHE DE BAR, MISS FANNY MORANT,

In Mme. de Marguerite's Domestic Drama, in five acts, entitled

ENOCH ARDEN.

Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock.

Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.

The best NINTH WEEK. entertainment.
Fun. HOUSES CROWDED NIGHTLY. Fun.
The only THE THEATRE Pantomime.
Fun. MOST EFFECTIVELY VENTILATED. Fun.
The best GEORGE L. FOX'S entertainment.
Fun. GREAT AMERICAN PANTOMIME. Fun.
The only HICCORY DICCORY DOCK, Pantomime.
Fun. WITH ALL ITS MANY WONDERS. Fun.
The best CLOWN, G. L. FOX. entertainment.
Fun. SANGALLI AND GRAND BALLET. Fun.
The only KIRALFY TROUPE. Pantomime.
Fun. HANIOLA, IMRE AND BOLOSSY, Fun.
The best WITH ELEVEN entertainment.
Fun. SENSATIONAL DANCERS. Fun.
The only SHOWER OF CATS. Pantomime.
Fun. FOX'S FLYING VELOCIPEDE. Fun.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY AT 1½.

PATRIA Y LIBERTAD.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
GRAND BENEFIT ENTERTAINMENT IN AID OF THE PATRIOTS OF CUBA,
TO-MORROW, (TUESDAY,) JULY 20.

POWERFUL ATTRACTION by an unrivaled array of artists of the highest talent.

Mmes. La Tuer, Filomeno, Henriques de Leon, V. Maurice, Diani, Baretta, Lascelle Sisters, Therese, Mathilde, Mr. Harry Sanderson, A. Matthison, Genot, Bourgoin, Francis Benedick, Cellini, Aberle.

GRAND ORCHESTRA under CARL ANSCHUTZ.
OVERTURES—WILLIAM TELL and MASSANIELLO.
VAUDEVILLES—CROQUE-POULE and LES DEUX AVENGLES, by the artists of the Theatre Francais.
GRAND BALLETS, By Diani, Baretta, and Corps de Ballet.
PATRIOTIC and MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT, by eminent artists.
LIBERTY HYMN and MILITARY TABLEAU.
LA MARSEILLAISE,
by the entire company, assisted by
200 CUBAN VOLUNTEERS IN FULL UNIFORM.

Admission, One Dollar. Reserved seats 50 cents extra.

NOTICE.—The doors will open at 7, and the Overture will commence at 7¾ precisely.

PROPOSALS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, July 13, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received until Aug. 14, 1869, for furnishing and delivering, at the site of the new Post Office, New-York, in such quantities and at such times as may be required, 140,000 c. feet, more or less, of dimension GRANITE, clear in color and free from seams, stains or sap. The stones will average 20 cubic feet each, and will be full to the square and true, sound in every particular, and according to a schedule of sizes to be furnished hereafter.

Also for furnishing and delivering, as above, 6,500 cubic yards, more or less, of GRANITE, LIMESTONE, or NORTH RIVER RUBBLE, to be flat on the bed, sound, and breaking with a clean, square fracture; one-quarter to be bond stones, to contain not less than 5 cubic feet, and no stone to contain less than 1½ cubic feet, or to be less than 5 inches thick.

Also, for 8,000 yards, more or less, of hard, durable STONE, broken to the size of hens' eggs, suitable for concrete.

Bids will be made by the cubic foot and yard, and will be tendered separately for dimension stone, rubble and concrete.

Payments to be made monthly, upon delivery and acceptance of the stone, by the Supervising Architect, or his agent, deducting 10 per cent. until the final completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of ($10,000) ten thousand dollars, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him—the sufficiency of the security to be certified to by the District Attorney of the district where the bidder resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if it be deemed for the interests of the Government to do so, and any bid that does not conform in every respect to this advertisement will not be considered.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Dimension, Rubble and Concrete Stone."

Bidders for dimension stone will submit in all cases a sample of the stone they bid for—six inches cube showing the different styles of cutting suitable to and showing the quality of the material.

A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect.

SUPPLIES FOR THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

OFFICE OF PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAYMASTER U. S. NAVY.
NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 16, 1869.

Sealed proposals, to conform in every respect with the terms and specifications contained in former advertisements, will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., the 20th inst., for the following supplies, to be delivered, free of expense, at the New-York Navy-yard, viz.:

BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.
5,000 feet 1-inch Pine Board, second quality.
BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.
2,000 gallons Lard Oil, 200 pounds White Line and 12 Hanging Lamps.
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.
10,000 cubic feet best White Oak Plank Stock, to be from 40 to 50 feet in length, averaging 45 feet, to be 14 inches square at the top end, and free from all defects.

Bidders are referred to the respective officers in charge at the Navy-yard for further information in regard to supplies, and will state in their bids the date within which they will complete their deliveries, if awarded to them.

Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour named.

J. C. ELDREDGE, Paymaster U. S. Navy.

SUPPLIES FOR THE U. S. NAVY.

OFFICE OF PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAYMASTER, U. S. N., NO. 29 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 19, 1869.

Sealed proposals to conform in every respect with the terms and specifications contained in former advertisements, will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M., the 22d inst., for the following supplies, to be delivered free of expense at the New-York Navy-yard, to wit:

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.
20,000 c. ft. best quality fine-grained Southern Yellow Pine Plank Stocks, none to be less than 35 ft. and to average 45 ft. in length, to be 14 inches square at the top end and free from all defects.

Bidders will state in their bids the date within which they will complete the delivery if awarded them. Blank forms will be furnished from this office, and bids be opened at the hour named.

J. ELDREDGE, Paymaster U. S. Navy.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
July 13, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received until 12 M. of the 31st day of July, 1869, for the excavating and carting away of all earth from the site of the new Post Office on the Park, amounting to 52,000 cubic yards, more or less. The sand found on the site will not be included in the contract, but will be retained by the Department. The excavation to be made as directed by the supervising architect or his duly authorized agent.

Measurements will be made in the excavation and the payments monthly, reserving ten per centum to insure faithful and prompt completion of the work.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of ($10,000) ten thousand dollars, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified to by the District-Attorney of the district where the bidder resides. The Department reserves to itself the right of rejecting any or all bids, if it is deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, and any bid that does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement will not be considered.

Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Excavating," and addressed to the undersigned.

A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, July 13, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived until 12 M. of the 31st day of July, 1869, for furnishing and delivering 20,000 barrels (more or less) of the best quality of Rosendale, or other cement, equal in quality thereto, on the site of the proposed Post Office building in New-York. Each barrel to contain at least 300 pounds of cement, and to be delivered in quantities of from 500 to 1,000 barrels, subject to the order of the Supervising Architect or his agent, and at such times as may be, in their judgment, necessary.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond, in the sum of $5,000, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract, if awarded to him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified to by the District-Attorney of the district where the bidder resides.

The Department reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so; and any bid that does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement will not be considered.

Proposals to be indorsed:

"Proposals for Supplying Cement," and addressed to A. B. MULLETT, Supervising Architect.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
July 13, 1869.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received until 12 M. of the 31st day of July, 1869, for all and the whole of the iron fence and stone coping inclosing the United States property on the Park, New-York, 300 feet on Broadway, 300 feet on Park-row, and 150 feet circular connection between them, being 750 feet, more or less, of iron fence and coping.

Said fence and coping will require to be removed on or before the 14th day of August next, and all portions remaining on the ground after that date will be forfeit to the United States.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Iron Fence and Stone Coping," and will be addressed to the undersigned. The Department reserves to itself the right to reject any or all of the bids, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so; and any bid that does not conform in every respect to this advertisement will not be considered.

A. B. MULLETT,
Supervising Architect, Treasury Department.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, so 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE,

Corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av.

FIFTH WEEK. ANOTHER HIT.
FIFTH WEEK. ANOTHER HIT.
FIFTH WEEK. ANOTHER HIT.

LUCILLE LA WESTERN.
LUCILLE VOLEUSE WESTERN.
LUCILLE D'ENFANTS, WESTERN.
LUCILLE AS WESTERN.
LUCILLE MARGARET WESTERN.
LUCILLE BOOKLEY, WESTERN.
LUCILLE THE WESTERN.
LUCILLE CHILD WESTERN.
LUCILLE STEALER. WESTERN.

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

GENERAL ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.
GENERAL ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.
GENERAL ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.

IN REHEARSAL—SATAN IN PARIS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers........JARRETT & PALMER
MONDAY, July 19, 1869.
LAST TWELVE NIGHTS OF THE
LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE,
THE LAURI FAMILY,
and the
CLODOCHE TROUPE.
Will speedily be produced—BOUCICAULT and House's great Drama of
ARRAH-NA-POGUE.
GREAT CAST, NEW SCENERY, COSTUMES, APPOINTMENTS, and all the ORIGINAL EFFECTS.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Authorized successor to Barnum's American Museum.
OPEN FROM 9 A. M. UNTIL 10 P. M.,
WITH ITS 100,000 CURIOSITIES,
forming the most valuable collection ever exhibited.
ADMISSION 30 CENTS.
Fourth week and last but one of the engagement of
E. EDDY.
TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY.
MONDAY, July 19, and during the week,
EVERY EVENING AT 8,
THE POLICE SPY,
AND EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2,
THE RAG PICKER OF PARIS.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Miss KATE FISHER, the celebrated Equestrienne; Messrs HAWLEY and MIACO, the Flying Men of the Air; MAZEPPA and OUR BOY FROM LIMERICK.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS—14TH-ST.

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
LAST SIX NIGHTS. LAST SIX NIGHTS.
LAST SIX NIGHTS
OF THE SEASON.
BRYANTS' MINSTRELS.
BRYANTS' MINSTRELS.
DAN BRYANT and the Excelsior Troupe in new acts.
LAST SIX NIGHTS OF THE SEASON.
Parquet, 50 cents; Gallery, 25c.; Orchestra, 75 cents.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
MR. J. LEVY.
THEO. THOMAS' UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, JULY 19, AT 8.

1. Overture, "Zampa"......Herold
2. Waltz, "Hydropaten"......Gung'l
3. Romanze, "L'Eclair" for Flute and French Horn......Halevy
4. Mazurka, "Ein Herz und Ein Sinn"......Strauss
5. Grand Fantasie, "Trovatore"......Verdi
6. Overture, "Don Giovanni"......Mozart
7. Ave Maria, adapted to the first prelude by Bach......Gounod

MR. J. LEVY AND ORCHESTRA.

8. Waltz, "Telegramme"......Strauss
9. Grand Fantasie, "L'Africaine"......Meyerbeer
10. Overture, "Semiramis"......Rossini
11. Polka, "Excelsior," Solo for Cornet......Frewin

MR. J. LEVY.

12. Quadrille, "Le Premier Jour de Bonheur"......Auber

ADMISSION THIRTY-FIVE CENTS.
PRIVATE BOXES, EXTRA, TWO DOLLARS.
Can be had during the day at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Schuberth & Co.'s, 820 Broadway.

MEETINGS.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Trustees of the "Shepherd's Fold" is hereby called for MONDAY, July 19, at 11 A. M., at No. 3 Bible House. T. A. JAGGAR, President.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—Prices greatly reduced for cash. New 7-octave pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward. New cabinet organs for $45 and upward. Second-hand instruments from $40 to $175. Monthly installments received and instruments for rent. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

AS PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, JENNYS & SON, No. 233 East 21st-st., near 3d-av., are now regarded as the first makers in the country. Their instruments are elegantly finished with the "patent agraffe" treble, and are selected by many of the high schools and conservatories on account of their superior tone and great durability.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 3 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES.

We are offering our fine City-made work at a reduction of 10 to 20 per cent., in order to reduce our stock. Parties buying fine CITY WORK will find it to their interest to give us a call before they purchase, and our prices will be made satisfactory.

We also have a good assortment of plain substantial work for the country, such as ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES, DEPOT WAGONS, PONY WAGONS, PARK PHAETONS, &c., &c. All at low prices.

TOMLINSON, DEMAREST & CO.,
NO. 620 BROADWAY.

We have of SECOND-HAND carriages in GOOD ORDER, 1 six-seat Rockaway, 1 six-seat Brett, 1 fine Victoria, 2 Park Phaetons, 1 turn-out-seat Dog Cart. All at low prices.

WANTED—A HORSE THAT CAN SHOW 3 minutes; must be perfectly sound, and kind in every particular, and fully guaranteed; also, a good top buggy and harness; cash will be paid if sold low. Address Post Office Box No. 3,290, New York.

INSTRUCTION.

GOOD BOYS LIKE EXCELLENCE BETTER THAN SHAM—HENCE SO MANY PREFER RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY,

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

A wide-awake, thorough-going School for Boys wishing to be trained for Business, for College, or for West Point or the Naval Academy.

OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

RECTORY SCHOOL,

HAMDEN, CONN.,

Rev. C. W. EVEREST, Rector, aided by five resident assistants. The school is closing its twenty-sixth year, and refers to its old pupils, found in all the professions and every department of business. Thorough physical education, including military drill, boating and swimming in their season. Age of admission, from 9 to 14. Terms, $750 per annum.

The Fall session begins Sept. 7.

REFERENCE—Rt. Rev. J. Williams, D. D.

HAMDEN, July, 1869.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 277 Madison-av., southeast corner of 40th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. MACAULAY will be in town from the 8th of September.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 8 and 10 East 46th-st., N. Y., will reopen Oct. 8, 1869. For full information send for circular. Address as above.

THE ROUND HILL SCHOOL

FOR BOYS,
AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.,

Begins its FIFTH YEAR on THURSDAY, Sept. 16. For circulars or other information, apply to the Principal, JAMES F. SPALDING, M. A.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 25 East 21st-st., Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Address personally or by letter as above.

MRS. WILLIAMES

Will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 28 West 39th-st., Wednesday, Sept. 22. Letters addressed as above.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., reopens Sept. 15. Best features of European and home schools. Especial attention to modern language, music and art. Dr. Lewis' gymnastics. Prospectus at Dutton's, No. 713 Broadway, or of Rev. G. T. RIDER, Rector.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Offers unsurpassed accommodations, safe and pleasant home, and superior educational advantages in solid branches and the arts. Fall session, 15 weeks; opens Aug. 16. Apply to G. C. SMITH, Prin.

AUGUST AND JULY CHEAP LESsons in writing, book-keeping, &c.—DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 609 Broadway. Ten $5 seats vacant; ladies and teachers Summer class $3.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Fall term Sept. 16, 1869. Facilities and location unsurpassed. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MR. RUFUS F. BUEL'S FAMILY and Day School, No. 322 9th-st., Washington, D. C. Desirable school for young ladies finishing their education. Send for circular.

UNION HALL SEMINARY FOR Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 13. Miss STEVENS, Principal.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 10 BOYS Ages 5 to 12. Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

HARDWARE.

THE PROVIDENCE TOOL CO.,

No. 205 Broadway, New-York, offer at first hands that heavy hardware and ship chandlery; also,

PEABODY BREECH-LOADING FIRE-ARMS

for infantry, cavalry and sportsmen. They are unequaled for strength, rapidity and accuracy of fire and elegant appearance. Descriptive pamphlets and price lists furnished by H. B. NEWHALL, Agent.

VIRGINIA.

The Virginia Election—Great Moral Triumph of Republican Principles—Relations of Parties in the State—The Battle of Parties yet to be Fought—Governor Walker a Sound Republican—He Will Stand Firm upon the Republican Platform.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GREEN VALLEY, Va.,
Wednesday, July 14, 1869.

We have had a strange political canvass in Virginia, and a most anomalous result. We have had a grand moral triumph for Republican principles; and yet a party, made up in chief part of the enemies of those principles, has carried the day. Although our triumph is complete in a moral sense, our victory is not substantial; and the contest between the friends and the enemies of the Union and of Republican principles has yet to be fought. At present, even at the moment when Republican principles have received a unanimous indorsement from all parties in the State, the chances are, that the enemies of those principles will seize and hold the powers of the State. The contest just terminated has been waged between two parties, both standing upon the same platform of principles; one the regular Republican organization of the State, the other an irregular organization gotten up by individual Republicans, and joined by the great mass of the white population averse to those principles. The latter class joined the side least obnoxious to them, professed that they were choosing only between evils, and were impelled in their choice by a motive of intense hostility to Republican men and measures. As I see a disposition among sound and intelligent Republicans of the North to indorse the bogus organization professing to be Republican, which has just carried Virginia; and as what I have stated is indisputable fact; and as the time is not distant when party lines in Virginia will be drawn rather more distinctly than they were lately between the friends and the enemies of Republican principles and the Union, I propose to make a brief review of recent political occurrences among us for your columns, in order that the readers of the TIMES at least may not misunderstand the character and relations of parties in Virginia, or improperly estimate the result which has just been achieved here.

In 1868 we had a very clearly marked array of parties in this Commonwealth, upon very sharply defined issues. There was, first, the Conservative, or Democratic, or White Man's Party. This party was organized for the purpose of voting down the Constitution which had just been framed by a Convention, of which Judge UNDERWOOD was President, and hence called the "Underwood Constitution." It was an instrument modeled upon the Constitutions of New-York and Massachusetts. It was based upon the great principle of equal rights for the races. It provided for free common schools, and introduced, as auxiliary to its free school system, the, to us, new feature of township subdivision in our county organizations. Having been framed before the ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Federal Constitution, it embodied the disfranchising section of that amendment. It also embodied a clause requiring all State officers to subscribe to what is called the iron-clad test oath, but authorizing the Legislature by a vote of three-fifths of its members to relieve their disability in all proper cases.

This latter clause was a harsh provision. It had been adopted by the Convention in a moment of irritation, while smarting under violent denunciations from the Richmond Press; and during the absence of leading Republican members. When these latter returned, among them Judge UNDERWOOD, they endeavored to procure a reconsideration of the vote by which this iron-clad oath clause had been adopted, and they succeeded in persuading two-thirds of the Republican members of the Convention to agree. But two-thirds of the Democratic members refused to reconsider, alleging that they were determined to defeat the Constitution before the people, and, by retaining this clause, they would render the instrument so odious as to insure its defeat. General SCHOFIELD came in person before the Convention to urge the rejection of this clause; but the minority were inexorable, determining to hold on to the clause as a sure means of defeating the Constitution.

As soon as the Convention adjourned, early in the Spring of 1868, an exciting political canvass in the State commenced, in which as I have said, the lines between the contending parties were very distinctly drawn, and the issues sharply marked. The White Man's, or Conservative, or Democratic Party, assailed this Underwood Constitution, chiefly on the ground of the doctrine of equal rights on which it was based, giving suffrage and the right of office-holding to the negro. It assailed also the whole policy of Congress in respect to the Southern States, denying the constitutionality of the Reconstruction laws, and insisting that all that had been done was null and void. It afterward, at a later period of the year, warmly sympathized with the cause of SEYMOUR and BLAIR; and, if Virginia had been in the Union, entitled to vote, this party would most probably have carried the State for that ticket.

Opposed to this White Man's Democratic Party was the Republican Party. It espoused earnestly the Underwood Constitution; it defended the Reconstruction laws of Congress; and it sympathized warmly with the cause of GRANT and COLFAX. It planted itself boldly upon the broad Republican doctrine of equal rights. It advocated the adoption of the Underwood Constitution. It did so because this instrument enforced this great principle of equal rights; because it provided for a liberal establishment of free common schools, and because it provided for a system of local and State polity which could not fail to bring Virginia into harmony with the States of the North. Assimilated institutions are the most effective instrumentalities for assimilating communities themselves.

These two parties, under this array and upon these issues, conducted an animated canvass for several months of the year 1868; but you will recollect that the commanding General, SCHOFIELD, declined to order a vote upon the Constitution, and an election of officers under it, on the alleged ground of the absence of funds for defraying the expense of the election. The whole subject, therefore, went over to Congress, which took no action until April, 1869, and the two parties rested upon their arms.

Then came on the election of General GRANT and the defeat of SEYMOUR, with all the necessary corollaries. The Fifteenth Amendment was one of the consequences of the indorsement of the Republican Platform of Chicago by the American people in the election of General GRANT. The ratification of this amendment by very nearly the requisite number of States, seemed to close the question of negro suffrage, and to destroy the main timbers of the platform of the White Man's Democratic Party in Virginia.

Thus, by the Spring of 1869, a change of front had become absolutely necessary on the part of that organization. The time had come for them to make a virtue of necessity, and to cease open opposition to the Congressional plan of reconstruction. They therefore called a Convention of their party on the 28th and 29th of April last, in Richmond, formally withdrew their candidates, and pronounced their platform no longer tenable. By preconcert, an irregular nomination of a Republican ticket, headed by WALKER, had been made by a few men in Richmond, in opposition to the ticket of the regular organization of the party, headed by Governor WELLS, which had been nominated in regular Convention, at Petersburg, in March. Over to this irregularly nominated Republican ticket did the whole White Man's Democratic Party of 1868 come. Of course the Republicans who brought out the irregular Republican ticket set up a Republican platform. They accepted negro suffrage as a finality. They espoused the Underwood Constitution. They defended the reconstruction policy of Congress. They adopted the whole Republican creed. And they sought to distinguish themselves from the Republican Party proper by imputing to the latter a desire to preserve in the State Constitution the iron-clad oath clause, to which reference has been made.

Thus, you see that all parties in Virginia came over, in the recent canvass, to the broad platform of Republican principles. The old enemies of those principles grounded their arms. The former opponents of the Underwood Constitution, embodying those principles, became the advocates of that instrument, which has just been adopted by the almost unanimous vote of the people; and there was nothing of principle left in the canvass, the sole controversy being as to the men who should be placed in power.

An attempt has been made to prove that the regular Republicans of Virginia were more proscriptive than their opponents, in the fact that they insisted upon retaining in the State Constitution the disfranchising and test-oath clauses, which were submitted to separate vote by the proclamation of President GRANT. It is easy to show that there is no just ground for this charge. The Convention of the party had been held in March, before the passage of the act of Congress of April 10, 1869, authorizing the President to submit to separate vote any part of the proposed Constitution; and, therefore, the party could take no formal action upon the separately submitted clauses. One of these clauses simply embodied the Fourteenth Amendment of the Federal Constitution; and as that measure was already secured, there was no objection made by anybody to striking it from the State Constitution. As to the other, the test-oath clause, it was a part of the policy of reconstruction devised by Congress, and the Republican Party of Virginia had adhered to it as such. But when, by the act of April 10, 1869, Congress authorized that, among other clauses, to be submitted to separate vote, the Republican Party ceased to demand the retention of that clause in the proposed State Constitution. Every Republican newspaper in the State advocated its expurgation. Governor WELLS wrote a letter counseling the party to vote for its expurgation. In his addresses to the people, he on all occasions announced his own intention to vote for its expurgation. A very large portion of the party voted for expurgation at the polls. In fact, this was not a party issue, and the test-oath clause went out by default of support. It is true that many members of the Republican Party voted for retaining this test-oath; but it was because of the intolerant and violent course which was pursued by the other party during the canvass. They felt that it was necessary as at least a temporary means of securing to Union men the right to be loyal to the Union in Virginia, with immunity from insult and outrage.

But while it is easy thus to vindicate the regular Republican Party of Virginia from the charge of proscription, what shall be said of their opponents? Never was a charge more grossly misplaced than this which they have attempted to fix upon us; for language could not too strongly portray the proscriptive temper of the party which have been marshalled against us in this canvass. Proscription has been their policy, their boast, and their constant cry. "Social ostracism" is the favorite means which they employ for making the white men who dare differ with them in opinion feel the weight of their censure. A citizen has but to be known as taking sides with the Union Party, and immediately he becomes the butt of every slander and insulting imputation that a perverted imagination can invent. The poor colored man is subjected to a harder fate. The sad work of proscribing him is even now going on. Those who have voted for Governor WELLS are dismissed from employment wherever their services can be spared. They are turned out of the indifferent tenements and cabins which they occupy, wherever their landlords find it practicable to resort to that expedient of malignity and persecution. And so bitter is the feeling of intolerance and proscription, that if the laws and the spirit of the age permitted, I do not exaggerate when I affirm that we should have a revival in Virginia of the fire and faggot, the *auto da fe*, and the guillotine.

Considering the Underwood Constitution just adopted as the embodiment of Republican principles, and considering that it has been adopted by the unanimous vote of all parties, it must be confessed that Republican measures have had a great moral triumph in Virginia. But if we look to the men who have, in this election, and under false colors, seized the powers of the State, it is equally clear that our triumph is in danger of proving barren of results. I speak, of course, with more special reference to the Legislature elect; for, in regard to Governor G. C. WALKER, I have the satisfaction of believing that he is a staunch Republican in principle, by education and by nativity. I personally knew that as early as 1865, he wrote a letter to a Virginia newspaper, strongly advocating the concession of the elective franchise to the emancipated slaves. I believe him to be made of sterner stuff than to be used as the pliant tool of the class of men who have been chiefly instrumental in securing his election, and who insultingly avowed, during the canvass, that they supported him only as a *pis aller* and choice of evils. If he has not already done so, he will be very soon under the necessity of letting those men know that his Republicanism is something more than a mask which has been used to obtain place and recognition, and that he will demand of his real friends a zealous support, in good faith, of the principles and the cause of the Republican Party.

But political power in Virginia has always been concentrated in the General Assembly, and this body, as first elected, is largely Conservative or Democratic; is composed in a large majority of the class of men who, in 1868, made vigorous opposition to the Underwood Constitution, to the Reconstruction acts of Congress, and to GRANT and COLFAX. They were violently Confederate; they are proscriptively opposed to Republicans and Republicanism; and it is morally impossible for Governor WALKER, unless he consents to be their sycophantic tool, to avoid an early breach with them. The Governor elect has in the party which supported him a band of good Republicans of influence and practical talents, who will stand by him in any controversy that may arise with his Confederate supporters; and he will always have it in his power, by a manly course of conduct, and by an honest adherence to Republican principles, to draw to his support the regular Republican Party of the State.

But you very plainly see that while Republican principles have had a grand moral triumph in Virginia, the real battle of parties has yet to be fought on this the most important battle-ground of the South. And I pray that the good Republicans of the North may not misjudge our case, or blind themselves to the critical situation of our affairs here. I think they may be perfectly content with the election of Governor WALKER. The great source of danger and of mischief is the Legislature elect. Upon the complexion of this body depends the question whether Virginia is to be permanently Republican or permanently Democratic—permanently at war or permanently at peace with the Union. It is a body which the Republicans of the North and which the Republican Party of Congress should keep their eyes constantly upon; recollecting that the present policy of the opposition, here as elsewhere, is to dissemble their real sentiments and to gain the confidence of the dominant party of the Union in order to betray it. POSTEA.

Reconstruction in Virginia.

The San Francisco *Times*, speaking of the recent contest in Virginia, says:

"The Virginia elections are specially noticeable for the extraordinary nature of the political combination which resulted in the victory of the Walker Party. The Democracy of the Old Dominion evidently possess few things in common with the Democracy of the Northwest; for, while the latter are making opposition to negro suffrage a prominent plank in their party platforms, the former have been actually voting with the negro. But this is not the most surprising feature in the elections. Not only did the Democrats of Virginia vote with the negroes, but they voted the Republican ticket. What is Democracy coming to in the South? It appears to be coming a long way toward common sense. The negroes voted with the Conservative Republicans, and the Democrats voted with the negroes; *ergo*, the Democrats voted with the Republicans. It is evident that Virginia is being reconstructed rapidly. The prophetic wonder of 'the lion laying down with the lamb,' is scarcely more amazing than the actual fact of the Democracy going to the polls side by side with the negroes, and voting the Republican ticket. We commend to the attention of the *Examiner* this last 'groundswell.'"

Extensive Fire in Harlem—Loss Over $20,000.

At 9:45 o'clock last night a fire occurred in the extensive kerosene oil works of DUNSMORE & JEREMIAH, situated at the foot of East One Hundred and Sixth-street. The flames derived their origin from a leak in the still, and spread very rapidly, owing to the large quantity of inflammable material at hand. The fire threw a lurid glare on the sky which was visible until the entire range of buildings were wrapped in a sheet of flame. The firemen worked assiduously, but were unable to save the works, so they directed their attention to the adjoining buildings, which they succeeded in wresting from the fiery element.

The entire range of one-story and two-story frame buildings occupied by DUNSMORE & JEREMIAH, occupy a front of some 80 feet on One Hundred and Sixth street, and extend back almost to One Hundred and Fifth street. They were all destroyed, together with the contents, thus causing a loss of $20,000—understood to be entirely uncovered by insurance. It was long after midnight before the firemen withdrew from the scene.

THE MAST HOPE DISASTER.

The Engineer of the Freight Train in Jail—What He Has to Say—Funeral of the Victims.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Sunday, July 18, 1869.

JAMES GRIFFIN, the engineer who, it is averred, by his own carelessness sent eight or more souls into eternity by the horrible disaster at Mast Hope, Penn., was arrested, as announced in the City papers, at Salamanca. A detective at that place took him to Great Bend, Penn., where a warrant from the authorities was issued, and he was arrested and placed in charge of officers until the arrival of police from Port Jervis and constables from Pike County, who put him on board the first train east, arriving in Port Jervis yesterday at noon. Upon the arrival of the train carriages were in waiting, and he was quietly conducted to one of them, and immediately started for Milford, the county seat of Pike County. A crowd had congregated at the depot to get a glimpse of the prisoner; but the railway officials managed the affair so quietly that he was on his way to jail ere his friends or the curious could catch a glimpse of him. At Milford he was given in charge of Sheriff CORNELIUSON, who placed him in jail. I understand an effort will be made to-morrow to secure his release on bail. The prisoner states that he was asleep at the time of the accident, and pulled the throttle of his engine while in a dreamy and half unconscious state. He says he is extremely sorry, but that he ought not to be punished severely. He confesses that he was to blame in allowing himself to go to sleep, but thinks his fireman was asleep also, and says that he depended on his fireman. He adds that he means to tell the whole truth, and that no man ever worked harder for promotion and the interests of the road than he. He states that after the accident he went to Lackawaxen, by the advice of friends, and then to his home in Susquehanna. Having a sister living near Salamanca, his wife and friends advised and urged him to stay with his sister until the affair had blown over, and he could return in safety. He did not mean to run away.

The prisoner is small in stature, and seems reconciled to his arrest, but seems somewhat fearful that he will be rigorously dealt with.

The bodies of the victims of the disaster, who have not been identified, were placed in neat coffins, and yesterday morning were interred in Laurel Grove Cemetery, in one grave, side by side. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Messrs. MANSFIELD, BOTSFORD and VANCLEVE. A large concourse of citizens followed the funeral *cortége* to the cemetery. This afternoon the funeral of DAVID BAER, the German who was killed and burned, took place from the German Lutheran Church. His remains were interred in the cemetery.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Greenpoint Presbyterian Church—Dedicatory Services.

The Greenpoint Presbyterian Church was yesterday dedicated to public worship, with morning and evening services. The building, though very neat, is quite unpretending. It is one-story high, built of wood, painted white both inside and out, and stands on the corner of Guernsy and Noble streets. The trustees purchased four lots at a cost of $10,000, and spent $4,000 more in erecting the building. There is at present no regular clergyman in charge, the Presbytery agreeing to furnish the pulpit by assignment until next Fall. Though they begin with but twenty regular members, yet the church was last evening completely crowded with an interested congregation, and the Sabbath School, J. N. STEARN, Superintendent, has already 110 children.

The elders of the church are DAVID JOLINE and J. M. STEARNS, and GEORGE BRINCKERHOOF is deacon. Service was held in the morning by Rev. SAMUEL D. ALEXANDER, of New-York, and in the evening Rev. Mr. LEE preached, selecting as his text the words: "And let them build me a sanctuary that I may dwell among you," and also a part of St. Paul's epistle to the Hebrews, in which reference is made to Christians as "temples of the Holy Ghost." He described the Temple of Solomon, from the giving of the plan thereof by God himself down to the solemn invocation of Solomon, on the occasion of its dedication. All those symbols, he said, have now given place to the realization of Christ's sacrifice, to which all of the ancient ceremonies and sacrifices had reference. He then referred to the Christian, in whom God himself is said to dwell. That house which they had built, and now dedicate to the service and worship of the Almighty, in proportion as it supersedes the ancient temple, and our worship that worship, should give place to the great temple above, not made with hands, eternal in the Heavens, and our worship of to-day should be superseded by that holy song of adoration to be sung by redeemed spirits around the throne of God forever.

After pronouncing the formal words of dedication, the congregation in the meanwhile standing, the services were closed with prayer.

St. Patrick's Cathedral.

It was anticipated that Archbishop McCLOSKEY would preach his farewell sermon in the Cathedral yesterday, previous to his going to Rome to participate in the proceedings of the coming Ecumenical Council. The congregation was disappointed in this respect, however. The Archbishop will preach on next Sunday week, Aug. 1, and will leave for Europe in a short time thereafter. The usual Sunday high mass was celebrated at 10:30 A. M. yesterday, Rev. Father McGEAN officiating as celebrant, and Very Rev. Dr. STARRS preaching the sermon, which was founded on the Gospel selection for the day, and was an earnest exhortation calling sinners to a life of repentance. MINE's mass in E flat was sung.

Crimes and Casualties.

CHARLES ROGERS, aged 10, fell off the dock foot of West Thirty-fourth-street, but was rescued by a citizen.

JAMES CLANCY, of No. 277 Avenue A, had his thigh severely injured by the wheels of car No. 147 of the Belt line at Tenth-street. Removed to Bellevue Hospital. The driver, MICHAEL MEAGHER, was arrested.

JOHN HARDING, aged 11, of No. 313 Water-street, was assaulted yesterday and stabbed in the arm by JAMES HALEY, aged 12, of No. 54 Oak-street. The wound is not dangerous and HALEY was arrested.

PATRICK FOGARTY, aged 18, of No. 224 East Forty-seventh-street, struck his head against the pier at the foot of that street while bathing. He came near being drowned, but was fortunately rescued.

Mr. HIGGART, of the corner of Forty-first-street and Ninth-avenue, was assaulted by a gang of rowdies yesterday, near his residence, when he was struck on the head by a stone and severely injured. One of the assailants, named WM. DUFFY, was subsequently arrested and identified by Mr. HIGGART. The prisoner was also identified by another gentleman as the man who, on Saturday night, assaulted him and robbed him of a gold watch. The Police also aver that DUFFY has only recently emerged from State Prison.

THOMAS BROWN, aged 12, of No. 281 Mulberry-street, had both legs injured yesterday by an ill-considered leap from the platform of a Broadway car, in Wooster, near Spring-street. Removed to Bellevue Hospital.

CHARLES KOSS, aged 14, of No. 371 First-avenue, accidentally shot himself in the arm with a pistol. The bullet was subsequently extracted.

JULIUS FELLHEIMER, aged 23, of Sixtieth-street, near Second-avenue, while bathing yesterday at the baths at foot of Sixty-fifth-street, was pushed off the plank by some unknown person, and was drowned before aid could reach him.

JAMES McCOY and JAMES McDONNELL had an altercation last night at No. 43 Elm-street, when McCOY drew a knife and stabbed McDONNELL in the leg, causing a severe wound.

PIERRE WOLF, of No. 96 Franklin-street, and THOMAS WILBER, of No. 95 Henry-street, were suddenly assaulted and badly beaten last night by some unknown persons, at the corner of Market-street and East Broadway. No arrests were made.

THOS. MITCHELL, blacksmith, of No. 287 Pacific-street, Brooklyn, was assaulted last night, and cut over the eye with a knife by the proprietor of the liquor-saloon corner of Thirty-ninth-street and Eleventh-avenue, who was not arrested.

A fight occurred last night, at the corner of Second-avenue and Thirty-eighth-street, between JOSEPH ENNIS and FRANCIS SHANLEY, when ENNIS severely wounded SHANLEY on the face by a blow from his fist. ENNIS was arrested.

Laying a Corner Stone.

Yesterday afternoon, with imposing ceremonies, the corner stone of the new Monastery Church, West Hoboken, was laid, Right Rev. Bishop BAYLEY officiating. At 1:30 o'clock the following societies met at the Hoboken Ferry, accompanied by bands of music: Young Men's Immaculate Conception R. C. T. A. B. Society, St. Mary's Temperance Society of Hoboken, and St. Patrick's Society. These societies passed in procession through the principal streets. They proceeded to the site of the new church, where the ceremony of laying the corner stone was performed. There were thousands of persons present during the impressive ceremony. Rev. Father ANDERDON delivered an eloquent discourse.

THE TURF.

Trotting Events of the Week—Matches Between American Girl and Goldsmith Maid for $2,000, and Hotspur and Myron Perry for $1,000.

The past week was an eventful one for important trotting contests on Long Island. It commenced on Monday with the great race between *Lady Thorn* and *American Girl* for a purse of $2,500, mile heats, in harness, on the Fashion Course, in which Mr. LOVELL's great mare defeated her former conqueror, and indisputably established her right to the title of "Queen of the Trotting Turf." On the same course, on Friday, *Goldsmith Maid* and *George Palmer*, two promising young trotters, decided their match for $1,000 in a race of mile heats, best three in five, in harness, *Goldsmith Maid* not only proving victorious, but highly distinguishing herself by trotting a half mile in the first heat in the surprisingly fast time of 1:07¼; the fastest on record with the single exception of the famous *Dexter*, who, in his memorable race against *Ethan Allen* and his running mate, over the same course, trotted the first half mile of the second heat in the unparalleled time of 1:06. But the trotting excitement of the week culminated with the race on Saturday on the Union Course, between Commodore VANDERBILT's fast young horse *Mountain Boy* and Mr. LOVELL's famous mare *American Girl*, in a match of mile heats, two in three, in harness, for $2,000. The fact of the parties connected with *Mountain Boy* making the race one of a mile and repeat, instead of the customary mile heats, best three in five, tends to confirm the impression that speed and not endurance is the most conspicuous quality of the Commodore's horse. The result of the race unmistakably showed that he is far inferior to *American Girl* in speed; for he was unable to keep pace with her while they were scoring, and the speed she showed carried him repeatedly to a break. The mare was in superb condition on that day, and we believe that if *Mountain Boy* could have trotted with her, and forced her to her utmost speed, she could not only have surpassed her own Narragansett time of 2:19, but have closely approached, if not equaled, *Dexter's* imperishable record of 2:17¼ at Buffalo. During the current week an opportunity will be afforded of testing the soundness of our opinion on this point, for on Wednesday *American Girl* and *Goldsmith Maid* meet together in a race for a purse of $2,000, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, at the Suffolk Park, Philadelphia. These two mares are probably the fastest trotters now in training; and as *Goldsmith Maid* last week made her half mile in 1:07¼, we shall be able to see if she can come home when pressed in the last half mile in four seconds more. At all events, it will be one of the most interesting contests of the season. On the previous day, (Tuesday,) *Myron Perry* and *Hotspur* trot over the same course in a race of mile heats, three in five, in harness; and as these horses have been alternate winners in their previous races, considerable interest will be attached to their meeting to-morrow, and the current week's trotting events will rival in importance those of last week.

The Reception of the Liederkranz Society.

The German Liederkranz Society last evening gave a reception to their victorious singers who won the first prize at the Baltimore singing festival. The affair took place at their hall, Nos. 31 and 33 East Fourth-street. The entertainment commenced at about 8 o'clock, and was attended by a large number of the members of the Society. The prize won, consisting of a very fine grand piano, worth about $1,500, and manufactured by Messrs. WILLIAM KNABE & Co., at Baltimore, was exhibited in the hall, which was handsomely decorated with flowers, while the building itself was profusely decorated with American and German flags. Mr. A. KLAMROTH made a speech complimentary to the singers, and Mr. WILLIAM STEINWAY, President of the Society, made a speech complimentary to the Liederkranz. Mr. FERDINAND VON INTEN played on the new instrument, and the singers sung several songs under the direction of Mr. PAUR, their musical director. The Society enjoyed an agreeable evening, and the festivities were continued until a late hour.

The Death of Heinrich Grube.

The Arion Society met at the Germania Assembly Rooms yesterday, to make arrangements for the funeral of the well-known HEINRICH GRUBE, a German journalist, connected with the *New-Yorker Demokrat*, who died on the New-York Railroad while returning from the Saengerfest at Baltimore. A resolution was passed to attend the funeral in a body, and it was announced that Dr. HIRTZEL, Director of the Market-street Academy, has gone to Mantua to bring the body to this City, which was taken in charge of by the Jung! Maennerchor Society of Philadelphia. This well-known German journalist was widely known as an accomplished humorist and writer. He was about 49 years of age, and a native of Hanover. In 1848 he played an important part in the revolutionary movement in Germany, and was a member of the German Parliament. In 1850 he came to this country, and first established himself as school-teacher, and subsequently engaged as a writer. Mr. GRUBE was not killed on the road as at first represented, but, feeling ill, he got out of the cars at Mantua, and died suddenly. The deceased was a graduate of the University of Goettingen.

Funeral of the Late James McCoy.

The funeral of the late Mr. JAMES McCOY, School Superintendent of Jersey City, took place yesterday, and was very largely attended by the officials and leading residents of the city, by whom the deceased was very highly respected. The funeral services were held at Grace Church, Rev. Dr. RICE officiating. After these services the procession was formed, and proceeded to Green-Wood Cemetery, where the remains where deposited in the receiving vault. The following was the order of procession: Mayor and Common Council, City Officers, Police Commissioners, Board of Education, relatives and friends of the deceased. Next Sunday evening Rev. Dr. RICE will deliver a panegyric on the many virtues of the deceased.

Suicide in Jamaica, L. I.

Last Saturday afternoon a laborer, named MILLER, engaged in some work in Vandeveer's Works, on the Williamsburg Turnpike, at Jamaica, L. I., discovered the dead body of a well-dressed man, which appeared to have been there for some days. MILLER notified the Coroner, and yesterday morning an inquest was held. Upon examination the dead man was found to be lying upon his back with one arm under him. He was dressed in dark clothes. The pockets of the pantaloons were cut out and his pocket-book found empty near by. The vest pockets were uninjured, but the watch-chain was found cut and the watch gone. In the side-pocket of the coat two lottery tickets were found, marked J. BRENNAN, No. 4 Chatham-street, May 4. In the outside pocket a piece of rope, with a slip-knot at the end, was discovered. His hat was hanging on a tree near by. The jury came to the conclusion that the man had committed suicide, and rendered a verdict accordingly.

The Weather.

The Central Park meteorological report for the week ending July 17, 1869, sets forth the following facts and figures: *Barometer*—Mean, 29.952 inches; maximum at 7 A. M. July 13, 30.102 inches; minimum at 9 P. M. July 16, 29.822 inches; range, 0.280 inches. *Thermometer*—Mean, 76.72 degrees; maximum at 3 P. M. July 16, 92.5 degrees; minimum at 6 A. M. July 14, 64.5 degrees; range, 28.0 degrees. July 13, rain from 10:30 P. M. to midnight—amount of water, .10 inch; July 14, rain from midnight to 2:30 P. M.—amount of water, .14 inch; July 14, rain from 10:30 P. M. to midnight—amount of water, .04 inch; July 15, rain from 9:15 P. M. to 10:30 P. M.—amount of water, .005 inch; July 16, rain from 1 A. M. to 2:30 A. M.—amount of water, .01 inch; July 16, rain from 5:50 P. M. to 7 P. M.—amount of water, .37 inch; total amount of water for week, .665 inch.

Found Drowned.

Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday over the remains of PATRICK CONNOR, late of No. 19 Washington-street, who was found drowned in the North River, near Pier No. 4. It appears that deceased was one of the party of fifteen 'longshoremen who on Tuesday last started in a small boat for the steamship *Eagle*, lying in mid stream, and who were precipitated into the water by the accidental upsetting of their boat, the deceased being the only one who could not be rescued. A verdict in accordance was rendered.

Riot in Newark.

Lieutenant KIRWAN and Officer SCOTT arrested RALPH G. TUCKER and HENRY SPEER in Newark, yesterday afternoon, on the charge of being ringleaders in a riot among a lot of rowdies in Springfield-avenue. The attention of the officers was called by the shouts of the contestants, who composed a pretty rough crowd; and when the officers came upon the scene stones were flying freely, and but for their appearance there would have been a terrible fight.

Attempted Suicide.

LIZZIE CROOKS, of No. 71 Crosby-street, was arrested on Saturday night by the Eighth Ward Police on a charge of intoxication. While locked up in a cell at the Prince-street Police Station, LIZZIE attempted suicide in the cell by hanging herself. She was prevented by the doorman, and on being arraigned before Justice DODGE was released with a reprimand.

Highway Robbery at Newark.

A German named HERMAN EBLER, of No. 79 Ferry-street, Newark, complained at the Police Station, yesterday, that he had been assaulted close to his house by some half dozen men, who brutally knocked him about and robbed him of a watch and some clothing he had in a bundle, as well as some $3 in money. Along with him were two friends, who were also assaulted; but as they had nothing worth taking, the thieves were not rewarded for their trouble. One of the rowdies was eventually arrested, and gave the name of WILLIAM WAGNER, but it is alleged his proper name is ROBERT JELLEGES. A man named McCONNELL was also arrested, and is said to have been one of the party. They were committed for trial.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, July 17—11 A. M.

Consols open at 93 for money, and 93¼ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds quiet and steady at 82¾. Stocks quiet; Erie, 19¼; Illinois, 93¼.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 17—11 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens quiet. Middling Uplands, 12¾d.; Middling Orleans, 13¼d. The sales of the day are estimated at 8,000 bales.

The Breadstuffs, Provision and Produce market are unchanged.

LONDON, Saturday, July 17—1 P. M.

Consols closed at 93¼ for money, and 93¼@93½ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 82¾. Stocks steady. Erie, 19¼; Illinois, 93¼.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, July 17—1 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed dull, and prices have declined ⅛d. ℔ lb. Middling Uplands, 12¾d.; Middling Orleans, 13d. The sales of the day have footed up 8,000 bales.

PROVISIONS—Cheese, 62s. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of American fine.

NAVAL STORES—The market is dull.

FRANKFORT, Saturday, July 17—Evening.

United States Five-twenty bonds closed at 87⅛ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Saturday, July 17—Evening.

The Bourse is strong; Rentes, 70f. 82c.

ANTWERP, Saturday, July 17—Evening.

Petroleum closed dull at 49¼f. for Standard White.

HAVRE, Saturday, July 17—Evening.

Cotton closed irregular, Tres Ordinaire, on the spot, 149f. ℔ cwt.

FRANKFORT, Sunday, July 18.

United States Five-twenty Bonds are quoted to-day at 87⅛ for the issue of 1862.

HAVANA, Saturday, July 17.

The following is the closing report of the markets for the week ending to-day: SUGAR—Stock in warehouse in Havana and Matanzas, 382,000 boxes, and exports for the week to foreign ports, 30,000 boxes, 3,500 hhds.; to the United States, 3,500 boxes, 1,100 hhds. SUGAR firm; business small, but prices unchanged for Nos. 10 to 12, and Nos. 15 to 20 are quoted at 9¼@10½ reals ℔ arrobe. MOLASSES SUGAR active, with considerable demand from Europe; quoted at 7 reals ℔ arrobe; Muscovadoes easier, at 7 reals ℔ arrobe for inferior or common refining, and 8 reals for fair to good refining, and 8¾@9 reals for grocery grades. LARD dull, at 20c.@23c. in tierces and tins. FLOUR firm; Spanish, $8@$10; American, $9 25@$10 25 ℔ bbl. BUTTER quiet, at 31c.@45c. ℔ lb. BACON firm at 19c. ℔ lb. PETROLEUM steady; sales unimportant and prices nominal. HAMS in demand at 22c.@23c. for Dry Salted, and 24c.@25c. for Sugar-cured. LUMBER—Yellow Pine steady at $27; White Pine quiet at $28@$29. SHOOKS for Boxes dull at 5¼@5½ reals; for Hogsheads at dull 17. Empty HOGSHEADS dull at $2 50@$2 75. HOOPS dull; Long-shaved, $50; Short, $36. EXCHANGE on London, 14 ℔ cent. premium; on Paris, 1@1¼ ℔ cent. premium; on the United States, 60 days' Sight, in gold, 2½@3 ℔ cent. premium; do. Short Sight, 5@6 premium; 60 days' Sight, in currency, 26¼@25½ discount; Short Sight, 22 discount. FREIGHTS—Small craft in demand for the United States; ℔ box of Sugar to Northern ports, $1 50; ℔ hhd. of Sugar to Northern and Southern ports, $6@$8 25; ℔ hhd. of Molasses to Northern and Southern ports, $3 75@$4 75.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, July 17.

TOBACCO firm but unchanged. COTTON quiet at 32c.@33c. for Middling. WHEAT declining; Spring Superfine, $4 50@$5; Choice Fall Superfine, $4 50@$5 05; Extra, $5@$6 25; Double Extra, $6 50@$6 75; Fancy, $7 75@$9 25. WHEAT declined 5c.@10c. for New Fall; sales of Good to Prime at $1 14@$1 15; Prime to strictly Prime, $1 20; Choice, $1 32@$1 35; CORN—Mixed, $1@$1 04. OATS firm at 68c.@69c. in bulk, and 72c.@75c. in sacks. RYE advancing; sales at $1 20@$1 23. PROVISIONS firm. Mess Pork, $33 25@$33 50; Dry Salt Shoulders, 13½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16½c.; Clear Sides, 17¼c. BACON—Shoulders, 14¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 18½c.; Clear Sides, 18¾c. LARD nominal at 18c.@19c. for Prime to Choice Steam and Kettle. WHISKY steady at $1 02. CATTLE quiet at $3@$6 50. HOGS, $7@$9 75 for Light to Extra. RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,400 bbls.; Wheat, 2,200 bushels; Corn, 2,600 bushels.

CHICAGO, Saturday, July 17.

FLOUR quiet and firm; Spring Extras, $5 80@$6 50. WHEAT firmer, but less active; sales of No. 1 at $1 35¼@$1 36; No. 2 at $1 32¾@$1 33. CORN—No. 1 nominal at 80¼c.@81c.; No. 2 unsettled at 75c. for June receipts. OATS dull at 66c.@66½c. for No. 2. RYE dull at $1 06@$1 07 for No. 1. BARLEY nominal. HIGHWINES dull at $1. PROVISIONS dull and nominal. Mess PORK, $33@$33 25. LARD, 18¾c.@19c. Dry-salted SHOULDERS, 12¼c.@13c. CATTLE quiet at $4 25@$5 25. COWS, $5 75@$6 25 for fair shipping. Live HOGS quiet at $8 65@$8 80 for Fair to Medium; $8 85@$9 for Good to Choice. FREIGHTS dull at 5c. on Wheat to Buffalo. RECEIPTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 88,000 bushels Wheat, 76,000 bushels Corn, 22,000 bushels Oats, 3,800 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—14,000 bbls. Flour, 38,000 bushels Wheat, 82,000 bushels Corn, 6,500 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Saturday, July 17.

FLOUR dull and unchanged; sales 1,500 bbls., at $6 75@$7 for No. 1 Spring; $7 25@$7 50 for Amber Winter; $8 25 for White; $9 for Double Extra. WHEAT held at $1 47 for No. 1 Milwaukee Club, and at $1 90 for prime white Canada; sales confined to car lots. CORN firm but quiet; No. 2 Illinois held at 90c.; small sales of No. 1 at 93c. CORNMEAL, $1 75 ℔ cwt. MILLFEED in good demand; Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $23, and Middlings, $26@$28 ℔ ton. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 8¼c.; Corn, 7¾c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 50 to the Hudson. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 68c.; to New-York, 58c.; and to Albany, 50c. Lake IMPORTS—22,300 bushels Corn, and 2,562,000 feet Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—22,800 bushels Wheat and 2,057,000 feet Lumber.

BUFFALO, Saturday, July 17.

FLOUR dull and nominally unchanged. WHEAT inactive; sales were made early of 7,300 bushels of No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 39; Chicago Spring is held at about $1 37 for No. 2, without buyers. CORN dull; but little sound is offered; sales, 7,800 bushels of very choice No. 2 Western at 87c.; a small boat load of Western at 85½c.; market entirely nominal. OATS dull; sales, 800 bushels at 75c. RYE—A small parcel of Western sold at $1 18—an extreme price. PORK dull at $33. LARD dull at 19c. HIGHWINES—None offered. FREIGHTS—Wheat, 13c.; Corn, 11c.; Oats, 7½c. to New-York. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 3,000 bushels; Corn, 3,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 29,000 bushels; Corn, 26,000 bushels; Oats, 29,000 bushels; Flour, 2,000 bbls.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, July 17.

COTTON dull; Middling, $33. TOBACCO firm at $5 90@$20 70. FLOUR dull and drooping; Family, $5 75@$6. WHEAT dull and lower; Red, $1 20@$1 25; New Kentucky White, to arrive, $1 40. CORN dull and drooping at 74c. WHISKY firm at $1. PROVISIONS firm but quiet. Mess PORK held at $33. Bulk MEATS—13c.@14¼c. for Shoulders and Sides; 16¾c.@17c. for Clear Rib and Clear Sides; buyers ¼c. less. BACON held firmly at 14¾c.@18c.@18¾c. for Shoulders, Clear Rib and Clear Sides. HAMS, 21c.@22c. LARD held at 19¼c.; buyers at 19c.; but little was offering. GOLD, 135¾. EXCHANGE firm.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, July 17.

COTTON—Middlings, 32½c.; sales, 375 bales; receipts, 443 bales; exports, 2,611 bales. GOLD, 135¾. Sterling EXCHANGE, 150¼; New-York Sight Exchange, ¼ ℔ cent. premium. FLOUR—Superfine, $6; Double Extra, $6 50; Treble Extra, $6 75. White CORN, $1 17. OATS, 78c. BRAN, $1 05. HAY, $26. PORK, $34 50. BACON, 15¼c.@18½c.@19c. LARD—Tierce, 19½c.@20¼c.; Keg, 20¼c.@21¼c. SUGAR—Common, 10c.@11c.; Prime, 13¼c. MOLASSES—None offering. WHISKY, $1 12@$1 15. COFFEE nominal.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 17.

COTTON unchanged. FLOUR dull; Superfine, $5@$5 25; others unchanged. WHEAT dull and drooping; New Red, $1 45@$1 50. RYE steady. CORN less active; Yellow, $1 13@$1 15; Mixed Western, $1 10@$1 12. OATS unchanged. COFFEE firmer; Rio, 14½c.@17c.; Laguayra, 17½c., gold. SUGAR looking up; Cuba, 11¼c.@11¾c.; Pernambuco, 11c.@11½c. PROVISIONS unchanged. PETROLEUM in limited demand; Crude, 22c.@22½c.; Refined unchanged. WHISKY firm at $1 05.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, July 17.

FLOUR firm at $4 75@$5 62½. WHEAT, $1 60@$1 75. Legal Tenders, 74¾. MINING STOCKS closed at a general decline; Alpha, 25; Belcher, 24; Bullion, 14; Chollar, 28; Confidence, 52; Crown Point, 51; Empire Mill, 70; Gould & Curry, 111; Hale & Norcross, 125; Imperial, 65; Kentuck, 165; Occidental, 23; Ophir, 22; Overman, 75; Savage, 91; Sierra Nevada, 9; Yellow Jacket, 54. Chollar and Sierra Nevada are quoted above by share instead of by foot, as heretofore.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, July 17.

COTTON quiet and steady; Middling 34c. FLOUR dull, demand light. WHEAT steady, but not active; New Red, $1 50@$1 60. CORN firm at $1 10. OATS unchanged. Mess PORK quiet at $34. BACON active and advancing; Rib Sides, 18½c.; Clear Rib, 18¾c.@19c.; Shoulders, 15½c.; HAMS, 23c.@23½c. LARD dull at 19¾c.@20c. WHISKY—None here; would bring about $1 08.

TOLEDO, Saturday, July 17.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT declining; Amber, $1 44; No. 2 White, $1 33; New Red Ohio, $1 42½; CORN declining; sales of No. 1 at 87c.; No. 2 at 82c. OATS easier; No. 1 and Michigan, 67c.@71. RYE quiet and steady. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 7,500 bushels; Corn, 12,000 bushels; Oats, 2,600 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Oats, 2,800 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, July 17.

FLOUR firm and nominally advanced 10c.@15c. WHEAT quiet, at $1 35 for No. 1 and $1 31 for No. 2. CORN dull, at 68c. for No. 2 in store. RYE and BARLEY nominal. Grain FREIGHTS nominal, at 5c. to Buffalo and 9c. to Oswego. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 68,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 113,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, July 17.

FLOUR and GRAIN unchanged. TOBACCO quiet; sales 109 hhds at $5 45@$31 50. PROVISIONS very firm. Mess PORK, $33. BACON, 14¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 18¼c.; Clear Sides, 18¾c. LARD, 19c.@19½c. Fancy HAMS, 20¼c. WHISKY—Raw, $1.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, July 17.

COTTON—Receipts, 3 bales; exports, 70 bales. WHEAT—New, $1 25. CORN, 90c. OATS, 80c. PORK, $34. LARD, 19c.@20c. BACON steady; Shoulders, 14½c. Sides, 18¼c.@18¾c.

DETROIT, Saturday, July 17.

WHEAT quiet; Extra White, $1 81; No. 2 White, $1 69; No. 1 Amber, $1 43. OATS and CORN are scarce and nominal.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, July 17.

COTTON quiet but steady; sales, 60 bales Middlings at 33c.; receipts, 241 bales; exports coastwise, 546 bales.

AUGUSTA, Saturday, July 17.

COTTON unchanged; very little doing; sales, 40 bales; receipts, 6 bales. Holders are very firm on account of the small stock.

WILMINGTON, Saturday, July 17.

Spirits TURPENTINE steady at 38½c. RESIN quiet at $1 65@$3 50. Crude TURPENTINE unchanged. TAR has declined 20c., and is now quoted at $2.

MOBILE, Saturday, July 17.

COTTON—There is nothing doing; receipts, 36 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 17.

Stocks steady; Pennsylvania State Fives, 102¾; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 31; Reading Railroad, 46⅞; Pennsylvania Railroad, 56¾. Gold, 135¾.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
City of London	July 8	Liverpool	New-York.
FOR EUROPE.			
Allemannia	July 20	New-York	Hamburg.
Scotia	July 21	New-York	Liverpool.
Tarifa	July 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Weser	July 22	New-York	Bremen.
City of London	July 24	New-York	Liverpool.
France	July 24	New-York	Liverpool.
Paraguay	July 24	New-York	London.
Britannia	July 24	New-York	Glasgow.
St. Laurent	July 24	New-York	Havre.
FOR ASPINWALL, RIO, &C.			
Henry Chauncey	July 21	New-York	Aspinwall.
Missouri	July 22	New-York	Havana.
Merrimac	July 23	New-York	Rio.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

For Europe, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Havre, by the *Allemannia*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Leo, from Savannah.—Mrs. W. A. King, 2 infants and servant, C. W. Homan and wife, W. T Daniels, wife, infant and servant, C. F. Moore, R. M. Morse, Jr., Miss Flynn, Miss M. A. Keene, John McCullough, B. Decker, A. M. Chau, J. G. Brighton, John W. Clark, G. E. Porter, W. H. Avery and wife, Mrs. S. L. Tibbitts and mother, Mrs. L. M. Hall and 2 children, S. L. Hopping, wife and 6 children, Miss Kennedy, L. Smith, U. S. A., C. M. Gilbert, G. P. Randall, Captain La Rose, S. L. Booth, J. D. Bibb, F. H. Whiting, W. H. Whittberger and wife, H. Harney, E. J. Kennedy and son, Mrs. C. Lower, Mrs. C. H. Osborne, J. R. Lanning, John Wheelan, H. Joseline, S. Bier, T. Marshall.

In steamship City of Baltimore, from Halifax.—His Excellency, Governor Musgrave, Anthony Musgrave, Jr., Miss Frances Musgrave, Miss Zoe Musgrave, Miss Emery, Jane Ross, Dr. and Mrs. Farnham and infant, Misses Simms, Mr. Pardoe, Mr. Collins, Mr. Serle, Mr. Brereton, Mr. and Mrs. Garway, infant and nurse, Miss Gear, Mr. Hontman, and 466 in the steerage.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 44 | Sun sets..... 7 27 | Moon sets.. 1 30
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 3 52 | Gov. Island. 4 41 | Hell Gate.. 6 03

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, July 18.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Baltimore, (Br.,) Roskell, Liverpool July 3, via Halifax 16th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. July 13, lat. 45 53, lon. 54 11, passed 2 large icebergs; 15th, 154 miles east of Sandy Hook, passed steamers City of Boston and England, hence for Liverpool; 122 miles east of Sandy Hook passed steamship Iowa, hence for Glasgow.

Steamship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah 70 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Brunette, Howes, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Lorillard.

Bark Columbus, (N. G.,) Ihider, Bremen 44 ds., with mdse. and 96 passengers to Herman Kook & Co. Has had light westerly winds and calms almost the entire passage.

Bark Ellen Dyer, (of Portland,) Leland, Sagua 11 ds., with sugar to H. D. & J. U. Brookman.

Brig Favorite, (of New-Haven,) Duell, Demerara 26 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Brig Annie M. Young, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Hilton, Caibarien 12 ds., with sugar and cedar to Sheppard, Gandy & Co.—vessel to Boyd & Hincken.

Brig Julia Kelly, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Knight, Cardenas 9 ds., with sugar and molasses to Howell, Sons & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Agnes Blair, Blair, Port Morant, Jam., 16 ds., with bamboo fibre to H. A. Tenny—vessel to James W. Elwell & Co.

Schr. Aben Clay, Hart, Franklin, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Bramhall, Smith, Portland, Me., with lumber to Bell & Bros.

Schr. Niger, Thompson, Portland, Me., with lumber for Newark.

Schr. F. J. Cumming, Sargent, Machias, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Mary A. Hyer, Etheridge, Portland, Me., with lumber for Newark.

Schr. R. K. Vaughan, Bailey, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. M. E. Woodhull, Woodhull, Fall River, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Lizzie, Sheppard, Cherryfield, with lath to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Nellie Chase, Hopton, Port Johnson, for Portland.

Schr. Little David, Blair, Port Johnson, for New-London.

Schr. Ada S. Allen, Owen, Hudson, for Pembroke, Me.

Schr. Eliza Pharo, Sherman, Newburg, for Providence.

Schr. Empire, Baker, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Isaac Sherwood, Bacon, Haverstraw, for New-London.

Schr. John B. Spafford, Hawkins, Newburg, for Fall River.

Schr. Harriet Fuller, Willard, Port Johnson, for Portland.

Schr. John Manlove, Sanders, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. R. P. King, Bliven, Providence.
Schr. Clara Post, Ferris, Portchester.
Schr. Sam. Weller, Brockway, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Judge Runyon, Hopkins, Hartford.
Schr. Undine, Martin, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Jacob Lorillard, Ward, Bridgeport.
Schr. Jane M. Brainard, Harding, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Circle, Hulse, Connecticut River.
Schr. Wm. Gray, Dickens, Portland, Conn.
Schr. M. F. Webb, Pendleton, Providence.
Schr. Fakir, Saunders, Newburg, for Portland.
Schr. Copia, Wood, Newburg, for Boston.
Schr. Adele Felicia, Elliott, Newburg, for Norwich.
Schr. Anna Lloyd, Riggin, Maryland.

WIND—At sunset, light, N. N. W., cloudy.

Sailed.

Ship British Lion, for Antwerp.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 17.—Arr. bark A. A. Drebert, Leghorn.

18th, arr. bark Gabaloa, Foo Chow; brigs P. M. Tinker, Sagua; W. R. Sawyer, Philadelphia.

CHARLESTON, July 18.—Arr. steamers Saragossa, New-York; Maryland, Baltimore.

Sld. brig Monica.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 17.—Cld. Lilla, Valparaiso; Hermina, Puntas Arenas.

Sld. Annie Fish, Callao; Mishine, Hong Kong.

Spoken, &c.

Favorite—brig, from Demerara for New-York, July 16, off Great Egg Harbor.

Foreign Ports.

At Port Morant, Jam., July 1, bark H. A. Stevenson, for New-York, ldg.; schr. W. A. Wentworth, for do., do.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, July 18.—The steamship Colorado, from New-York for Liverpool, arrived to-day.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 18.—The steamship Deutschland, from New-York for Bremen, has arrived.

PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL
FOR FAMILY USE—NO CHANGE OF LAMPS required—A perfectly Safe Illuminating Oil—Strictly Pure—No Mixture, No Chemicals—Will not Explode—Fire test 145 degrees (being 35 degrees higher than is required by U. S. Government)—Unequalled for Brilliancy and Economy—Packed in the celebrated Guaranty Patent Cans. Ask for Pratt's "Astral," the safest and best Illuminating Oil. Try it. Agents wanted in every town. [illegible] the Proprietors.
Oil House of CHAS. PRATT,
Established in 1770.
Manufacturers, Packers, and Dealers in strictly First Class Oils,
[illegible] FULTON ST., NEW-YORK.
Box 3050.
Send for circulars, with testimonials and price lists.

PERFECT HEALTH RESTORED to all by DU BARRY'S Revalenta Food, which eradicates dyspepsia, constipation, diarrhœa, &c. Tins, 1 lb., $1 25. T. DU BARRY, 163 William-st., N. Y.; KERR, 740 Broadway, and all grocers everywhere.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 435, July 17, 1869.
51, 26, 4, 34, 52, 43, 65, 47, 70, 76, 66, 42, 35.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 436, July 17, 1869.
69, 35, 27, 26, 16, 45, 43, 25, 49, 60, 51, 65, 36.
MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS No. 459, July 17, 1869.
69, 8, 27, 61, 62, 46, 67, 43, 65, 56, 17, 33, 40.
MISSOURI—CLASS No. 460, July 17, 1869.
69, 24, 76, 45, 9, 4, 51, 18, 68, 10, 46, 16, 65.
Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information furnished.
JOSEPH BATES & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st. New-York.

ASIATIC CHOLERA.
ITS PREVENTION AND CURE.

During the prevalence of Asiatic Cholera in Buenos Ayres, S. A., and in the armies of Paraguay and Brasil, in the Winter of 1867, the army agents for medical supplies of both armies wrote to Dr. RADWAY, of New-York, for special instructions for using the RADWAY REMEDIES in the treatment of this fatal scourge. At that time hundreds were dying daily, the disease resisting all treatment, and the efforts of the most distinguished medical men, both civil and military. Dr. RADWAY suggested the following treatment, which in the height of the disease was adopted, and succeeded in arresting the fatal effects of the scourge, and cured almost every case.

CHOLERA IN THE CITY.

As several cases of Asiatic Cholera have been reported to the Board of Health in this city and Brooklyn, it is well for every one to use the preventive measure, as suggested in the following letter:

Radway's Ready Relief is no experiment or uncertainty in Asiatic Cholera, or in cases of DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CRAMPS, COLICS, CONVULSIONS, BILIOUS ATTACKS, INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS. Twenty drops to a teaspoonful in a tumbler of water will stop the worst pains, vomitings and weakening discharges within

TWENTY MINUTES,

and cure in a few hours.

As the disease now prevailing throughout Canada, under the name of CANADA CHOLERA, is somewhat similar, only in a mild form, to Asiatic Cholera, and will readily yield to Dr. RADWAY'S REMEDIES, we deem it but proper, for the benefit of the public health, to publish this copy of the letter:

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,
R. R. R. OFFICE, NO. 87 MAIDEN-LANE,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1868.

Messrs. John Eastman & Co., and others, Buenos Ayres, S. A.:

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with your request in your esteemed favor of the 11th December, 1867, I respectfully submit my views relative to the proper treatment for the PREVENTION as well as CURE of ASIATIC CHOLERA. * * * * * If in cases where this scourge rages as an epidemic the preventive treatment is rigidly followed, both by civilians and the army, it will cease to be terrible, and, in cases where it may be developed, easily managed. That it is infectious I do not believe, or contagious in any form other than malarious. It cannot be taken from one patient by another; but a person inhaling on an empty stomach the fumes or stench from the excrements of a cholera patient is subject to be seized with cholera. So, likewise, is one sitting in a water-closet, or using the same urinal, or inhaling the closely-confined atmospheric air, or handling the bed-clothes or clothing of the patient, soiled with the excrements from the cholera patient, may take it; but not from touching or handling the person, or breathing the same atmospheric air, or even his breath. The contagion is the malaria from the excrements. It is through this source, if any, that its transmission or contagious character is exhibited.

The peculiar discharge from the bowels, and ejections from the stomach, the coldness of the body, the cramps, spasms and convulsions, show that the liver, kidneys, skin, pancreas, spleen are paralyzed, and their functions stopped; the absence of bile in these discharges, and the large quantity of water, show that the constituents of the blood are altered or changed, and the blood becomes powerless of holding in solution its proper constituents; the watery parts being separated, the residuum becomes coagulated, or, in other words, the nitrogen and hydrogen of the system are withdrawn, and the oxygen powerless to keep the blood in circulation. Hence we have cramps, spasms, convulsions, coldness, vomiting, purging and great reduction of the pulse, down in some cases as low as thirty. The preventive measures suggested are to keep the liver, skin and kidneys in as perfect condition of functional harmony as possible.

Many persons think that the eating of fruits or vegetables will cause an attack of cholera, or at least prepare the system for the reception of the cholera poison. This I believe to be erroneous, unless these substances or any other food that may be taken into the stomach, will interrupt the functions of the liver, kidneys and skin. In such cases mischief may follow. But if these organs are kept in a healthy condition, and their secreting glands perform the duties assigned them, no attacks will take place. If the liver becomes torpid or sluggish, and fails to secrete its due proportion of bile, the blood is thrown out of balance; and if cholera poison becomes established in the system, the water is rapidly separated from the blood, and leaves it (the blood) choked up in the vessels.

In such cases, when the Liver, Skin, or Kidneys become deranged, torpid, or sluggish, and their functions interrupted, RADWAY'S PILLS should be taken every day to secure regular and harmonious action. If these Pills are taken, there will be no Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, or other painful discharges—for Diarrhœa is caused by imperfect secretions, and the object of taking Radway's Pills at this time is to secure natural secretions peculiar or belonging to each of the organs of the system.

Another important desideratum is necessary to secure safety against Cholera attacks that Radway's Pills achieve, i. e., PERFECT DIGESTION. Regular discharges from the bowels, or daily evacuations, are not alone sufficient as evidence of PERFECT DIGESTION, as a person may have a regular operation every day, and yet suffer from imperfect digestion, as in cases where large quantities of the substances taken into the stomach are imperfectly digested. The gastric juice (the natural solvent of the system) becoming impaired, fails to convert said substances into good, pure blood, but is converted to some foreign or diseased constituent that is rejected by the secreting vessels of the liver, hence its escape through the bowels is prevented, and its presence in the stomach, assimilating with the acid gases of other refuse or rejected secretions, becomes a prolific assistant in generating disease. In this condition the system is well prepared to nourish and sustain the malaria of cholera, if it exists in the atmospheric air.

When this takes place, then a DISINFECTANT is necessary—like RADWAY'S READY RELIEF—that possesses the properties of a disinfectant, antacid, counter-irritant, sudorific, anti-spasmodic, diffusive stimulant tonic and anodyne. Each of these properties is essential to destroy the cholera poison and free the system from its impurities. In RADWAY'S READY RELIEF they are so skillfully associated that each in its special range performs its duty with marvelous rapidity, and in their general assisting influence over the cholera-stricken body give more force to the vital powers to resist the most malignant poisons from atmospheric air—whether it be CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, SMALL-POX, or other poisons or malarias.

When the malaria of cholera exists in the atmospheric air, we cannot neutralize its poisons or destroy its power. BUT AS A FOREIGN CONSTITUENT IN THE HUMAN SYSTEM, (which we may properly name Cholera Acid,) we can NEUTRALIZE AND DISINFECT it with the READY RELIEF. ITS DISINFECTING PROPERTIES are sufficiently powerful to secure this result. Then its other properties will instantly arrest and soothe all irritations, stop the vomiting and purging, allay the cramps and spasms, impart warmth throughout the body, set the blood circulating freely, restore its equilibrium, and equalize its circulation and restore electricity to the nervous fluids. Its tonic, diffusive stimulant and anodyne properties invest the almost lifeless body with new life, strength and vigor, and in a few hours, after a calm and refreshing sleep, the cholera patient awakes, cured and saved. Now, the administration of opium, chloroform and local stimulants, brandy, liquors, &c., are destructive—all tending to lock up the disease in the body, and directing it to the brain; hence congestion of the brain frequently causes death.

The administration of local stimulants and opiates, such as brandy, opium and chloroform, are the worst remedial agents that can be given, as the functions of the skin, liver, stomach, bowels, kidneys, are stopped, and the brain has to bear the burden of all the excrementitious humors seeking for escape through their natural channels. No wonder the patient dies of congestion of the brain; whereas a DIFFUSIVE STIMULANT, such as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, ACTS ON ALL THE ORGANS, and the functions of each are at once assisted in the discharge of their duties. The inhalation of ether, chloroform, &c., is injudicious; this only stifles the senses, and cannot be relied upon; whereas the RADWAY RELIEF, CAN. In this agent the principle of life is exhibited, as all its indications tend to arouse the prostrated organs to vigor. This is marked by its rapid action on the skin, in promoting free perspiration, and its restoration of the pulse to its natural power.

In the nursing of the sick with Cholera (and the same will apply to Small-pox, Yellow Fever, &c.) care should be taken to rinse out the urinals and other vessels with a solution of sulphate of copper and water, and, in fact, it would be better to keep in the urinals this solution, so as to disinfect and deodorize the poison of the excrements.

Privies, water-closets, sewers, &c., used by Cholera patients, should be disinfected by throwing in a solution of say five pounds of sulphate of copper and five gallons of water, as thousands of persons have, by visiting these places used by Cholera patients, been seized. It should be the duty of the Board of Health of every city, especially when Asiatic Cholera or other malarious disease prevails that is capable of communication by the gases or malaria from the excrements, to have all privies, water-closets, &c., deodorized or disinfected by pouring in a solution of this character every day during the prevalence of this disease. This alone will save thousands of lives.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF should be sprinkled in the bedclothing of the sick; and a tablespoonful put in the water used for washing patients will be found of great service as a disinfectant. * * * *

I remain yours ever truly,
JOHN RADWAY, M. D.

Price of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, 50 cents per bottle, or $5 per dozen. Sold by druggists, and at Dr. Radway's Medical Warehouse, No. 87 Maiden-lane, corner of Gold-st.